
How to Use This Revision Book

This book is designed to help you revise for the IB DP Mathematics: Applications & Interpretation course. For each question:

- Work through the problem in the space provided.
- Use the lines and blank areas for your working.
- Write your **final answer** clearly on the "Final Answer" line.
- Once finished, check your work against the solutions section.

Remember to show all working where possible – partial credit is often awarded.

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IB DP Mathematics: Applications & Interpretation

Consolidated Topics 1–5

Questions and solutions organised by syllabus subtopics

This document presents a curated selection of questions from the five topics in the Applications and Interpretation course. The headings follow the IB syllabus order: for each Standard Level subtopic (e.g. SL 1.1) the corresponding Higher Level extension (if any) appears immediately after. All notation, macros and diagrams have been unified. Worked solutions are collected after the questions to encourage independent practice.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Questions

Topic 1 — Number and Algebra (SL 1.1–1.8, AHL 1.9–1.16)

Name: _____

Date: _____

SL 1.1 Scientific Notation

The following exercises review conversion to and from scientific notation and simple operations on numbers expressed as powers of ten.

Q1. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Convert each number to scientific notation:

a) 0.000 0426

b) 85 900 000

c) $\frac{7.2 \times 10^{-5}}{3 \times 10^{-2}}$

Final Answer: _____

Q2. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Write $(3.5 \times 10^{-4})(8 \times 10^6)$ in scientific notation.

Final Answer: _____

Q3. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Perform each calculation and express your answer in scientific notation:

a) $(6 \times 10^{-3})(4 \times 10^7)$

b) $\frac{9 \times 10^5}{3 \times 10^{-2}}$

c) $(2.4 \times 10^{-4}) + (3.1 \times 10^{-4})$

d) $(7.5 \times 10^2) - (2.50 \times 10^1)$

Name: _____

Date: _____

Final Answer: _____

Q4. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Between Earth's radius ($\approx 6.37 \times 10^6$ m) and the distance light travels in 0.02 s (speed of light 3.0×10^8 m s⁻¹), which is larger? Give your reasoning in scientific notation.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

SL 1.2 Arithmetic Sequences and Series

Recall that an arithmetic sequence has general term $u_n = u_1 + (n - 1)d$ and finite sum $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2u_1 + (n - 1)d)$.

Q5. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

A sequence has first term $u_1 = 7$ and common difference $d = -3$. Find u_5 and u_{20} .

Final Answer: _____

Q6. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Find the sum of the first 100 positive integers.

Final Answer: _____

Q7. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

For each arithmetic sequence below, determine the requested quantities.

- a) For $u_n = 12 + 5(n - 1)$, find u_1 and u_{10} .
- b) If $u_3 = 14$ and $d = 4$, find u_1 and S_{20} .
- c) The sequence $5, 9, 13, \dots$ has sum $S_n = 1428$. Determine n (if it exists).
- d) A sequence satisfies $u_4 = 11$ and $u_{12} = 43$. Determine d , u_1 and S_{50} .

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

SL 1.3 Geometric Sequences and Series

For a geometric sequence, $u_n = u_1 r^{n-1}$ and the finite sum is $S_n = \frac{u_1(1 - r^n)}{1 - r}$ for $r \neq 1$.

Q8. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Given $u_1 = 3$ and $r = 2$, compute u_6 and S_6 .

Final Answer: _____

Q9. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

A salary starts at \$32 000 and increases by 5% each year. Write a formula for the total salary paid over five years (ignoring inflation) and evaluate it.

Final Answer: _____

Q10. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Answer the following geometric sequence problems:

- a) For $u_1 = 9$ and $r = \frac{1}{3}$, find u_5 and S_5 .
- b) If $u_3 = 48$ and $u_6 = 384$, determine r and u_1 .
- c) A ball bounces to 80% of its previous height when dropped from 2 m. Find the total vertical distance travelled (sum to infinity).
- d) Solve for n given $S_n = 121$ when $u_1 = 1$ and $r = 0.1$, or explain why no such n exists.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

SL 1.4 Financial Applications of Geometric Sequences

Interest and depreciation problems can be modelled as geometric sequences and series.

Q11. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

You deposit \$1,000 at 3.5% interest per annum, compounded annually. What is the value after four years?

Final Answer: _____

Q12. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

A car is purchased for \$24,000 and depreciates by 18% each year. Find its value after five years.

Final Answer: _____

Q13. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Compute the following:

- a) \$6,500 invested at 4.2% per annum compounded annually for seven years.
- b) A television is purchased for \$1,800 and depreciates by 25% annually; find its value after three years.
- c) An investment grows by 6% per year while inflation is 2.5% per year. Compute the effective real growth factor and the real value of \$10,000 after ten years.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

SL 1.5 Integer Exponents and Logarithms

This section reviews exponent rules and introduces base 10 and natural logarithms.

Q14. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Simplify $\frac{2^3 \cdot 2^{-5}}{2^{-1}}$.

Final Answer: _____

Q15. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Solve each of the following equations for x ; use natural logarithms when appropriate:

a) $10^x = 4.2$

b) $e^{2x} = 7$

c) $3 \cdot 2^x = 40$

d) $5^{x-1} = 12$

Final Answer: _____

Q16. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Use the laws of logarithms to expand each expression:

a) $\ln\left(\frac{9x^4}{\sqrt{y}}\right)$

b) $\log_{10}(100x^3y)$

c) $\log\left(\frac{a^5}{b^2c}\right)$

d) $\ln((e^{3t})^2)$

Name: _____

Date: _____

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

SL 1.6 Approximation, Bounds and Percentage Error

Problems in measurement often involve rounding and error bounds.

Q17. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Round 3.1462 to three significant figures and 0.004 981 to two decimal places.

Final Answer: _____

Q18. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Given $r = 2.5$ cm measured to the nearest 0.1 cm, determine the bounds for r and hence bounds for the area $A = \pi r^2$.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

SL 1.7 Amortisation and Annuities

Financial calculations involving regular payments are solved using time-value of money formulas or technology.

Q19. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

You borrow \$9,000 at 6.0% per annum, compounded monthly, for three years. What is the monthly payment required to clear the loan? State the time-value inputs used.

Final Answer: _____

Q20. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

An annuity pays \$250 at the end of each month for four years at 4.8% per annum compounded monthly. Use a finance solver (or geometric sum formula) to find its present value.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

SL 1.8 Systems of Equations and Polynomials (Technology)

Technology is used to solve linear systems up to three variables and to find roots of polynomials.

Q21. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Solve the system $\{2x + y = 11, x - y = 1\}$ by any method.

Final Answer: _____

Q22. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Use technology (GDC or CAS) to solve the system

$$\begin{cases} +x + 2y - 3z = 7 \\ +2x - y + z = 1 \\ -3x + 4y + 2z = 9 \end{cases}$$

and verify your solution.

Final Answer: _____

Q23. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Find all real roots of the polynomial $p(x) = x^4 - 5x^2 + 4$.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

AHL 1.9 Laws of Logarithms

These exercises extend the rules of logarithms and practise solving logarithmic equations.

Q24. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Simplify $\log(50) + \log(20) - \log(5)$.

Final Answer: _____

Q25. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Solve for $x > 0$: $\log(3x) - \log(x - 2) = 1$.

Final Answer: _____

Q26. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Solve for x : $\log_5(x - 1) + \log_5(x + 1) = 2$.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

AHL 1.10 Rational Exponents

Simplify expressions involving fractional exponents and radicals.

Q27. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Express $x^{\frac{3}{2}}$ and $x^{-\frac{2}{3}}$ using radicals.

Final Answer: _____

Q28. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Simplify $\frac{25^{3/2} \cdot 10^{-1}}{5^{1/2}}$.

Final Answer: _____

Q29. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Evaluate exactly $(27^{2/3})(9^{3/2})(3^{-1})$.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

AHL 1.11 Infinite Geometric Series

Determine convergence and sums of infinite geometric series.

Q30. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Does the series $5 + 2.5 + 1.25 + \cdots$ converge? If so, to what value?

Final Answer: _____

Q31. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Find S_∞ (if it exists) for each series:

a) $3 + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{16} + \cdots$

b) $7 - 3.5 + 1.75 - \cdots$

c) $10 + 8 + 6.4 + \cdots$

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

AHL 1.12 Complex Numbers (Cartesian Form)

Perform operations with complex numbers in Cartesian form.

Q32. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Compute $(2 - 3i) + (4 + 6i)$ and $(2 - 3i)(4 + 6i)$, expressing each result in $a + bi$ form.

Final Answer: _____

Q33. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Solve $z^2 - 6z + 13 = 0$ and represent the roots on an Argand diagram.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

AHL 1.13 Complex Numbers (Polar/Exponential)

Convert complex numbers between Cartesian and polar/exponential forms and evaluate powers in polar form.

Q34. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Express $z = 1 + i$ in polar form $r \operatorname{cis} \theta$.

Final Answer: _____

Q35. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Compute $(\sqrt{3} - i)^5$ using polar form.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

AHL 1.14 Matrices and Inverses

Matrices can be used to solve linear systems and to explore algebraic properties.

Q36. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Provide an example of two 2×2 matrices A and B such that $AB \neq BA$.

Final Answer: _____

Q37. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Solve the system $\{2x + y = 5, 3x - 2y = -4\}$ using matrix inversion.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

AHL 1.15 Eigenvalues and Diagonalisation

Find eigenvalues and eigenvectors of 2×2 matrices and use them to diagonalise matrices and compute matrix powers.

Q38. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

For $M = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, list its eigenvalues and give a corresponding eigenvector for each eigenvalue.

Final Answer: _____

Q39. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

For $M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, find its eigenvalues and eigenvectors. Then determine M^5 using diagonalisation.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

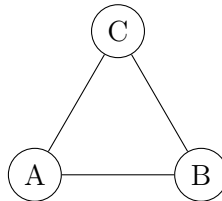
Date: _____

AHL 1.16 Adjacency Matrices

Use adjacency matrices to study graphs and count walks.

Q40. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

The diagram shows a simple graph with vertices A, B, C and edges AB, BC, CA . In the vertex order A, B, C , write the adjacency matrix of the graph.



Final Answer: _____

Q41. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Given the adjacency matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, compute A^2 and interpret the entry $(1, 1)$.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Topic 2 — Functions (SL 2.1–2.6, AHL 2.7–2.10)

Name: _____

Date: _____

SL 2.1 Straight Lines

Q42. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Find the gradient of the line through $A(2, -1)$ and $B(8, 5)$. Then express $3x - 2y = 12$ in slope-intercept form and identify its gradient and intercepts.

Final Answer: _____

Q43. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Determine the equation of the line passing through $C(-3, 2)$ and $D(5, -6)$ in (i) point-slope form and (ii) $ax + by + d = 0$ form.

Final Answer: _____

Q44. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

A line L has equation $y = 4x - 7$. Find the equations of the lines through $(2, 1)$ (a) parallel to L and (b) perpendicular to L .

Final Answer: _____

Q45. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Find the intersection point of the lines $3x + y = 10$ and $2x - 3y = 1$.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Final Answer: _____

Q46. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

A road rises linearly from 120 m at $x = 0$ km to 420 m at $x = 15$ km. (i) Model the altitude $h(x)$ as a linear function. (ii) Estimate $h(8)$. (iii) For what x does $h = 300$ m?

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

SL 2.2 Relations and Functions

Q47. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

State whether each relation is a function from \mathbb{R} to \mathbb{R} : (i) $y = \sqrt{x}$; (ii) $x = y^2$. Justify your answers briefly.

Final Answer: _____

Q48. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Let $f(x) = 2x - 5$. (a) Find the inverse function $f^{-1}(x)$. (b) Verify that $f(f^{-1}(x)) = x$.

Final Answer: _____

Q49. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

For $g(x) = \sqrt{9 - x^2}$, find the domain and range. For $h(x) = \frac{3}{x-2}$, state the domain and range; then determine the inverse $h^{-1}(x)$ along with its domain and range.

Final Answer: _____

Q50. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Determine whether $p(x) = x^2 - 6x + 8$ is one-to-one on \mathbb{R} . If not, restrict the domain to make p invertible and find $p^{-1}(x)$ on that restricted domain.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

SL 2.3 Properties and Families of Functions

Q51. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Classify each function by type: (i) $y = \frac{2x-1}{x+3}$; (ii) $y = 5 \cdot 2^x$; (iii) $y = |x - 4|$.

Final Answer: _____

Q52. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

For $g(x) = x^2 - 4x + 1$, determine the vertex, axis of symmetry, x - and y -intercepts, and range.

Final Answer: _____

Q53. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

For $h(x) = 3 \ln(x - 1) - 2$, state the domain, identify any intercepts, and describe any horizontal or vertical asymptotes.

Final Answer: _____

Q54. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

For $p(x) = 2 \cos x - 1$, state the amplitude, period, range, and find all zeros of p in $[0, 2\pi]$.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

SL 2.4 Key properties of graphs, curve sketching and points of intersection

Q55. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

A quadratic function $f(x) = -x^2 + 4x + 1$ is given. Using graphing technology, determine:

1. the axis of symmetry and the vertex;
2. the y -intercept and the x -intercepts (zeros), to 3 s.f. if necessary;
3. the maximum (or minimum) value of f and where it occurs;
4. whether the graph has any vertical or horizontal asymptotes, and whether f is even, odd, or neither (give a brief reason).

Final Answer: _____

Q56. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

A rational function $g(x) = \frac{3x-6}{x+2}$ is given. Using graphing technology, find:

1. the domain of g ;
2. the x - and y -intercepts;
3. the vertical and horizontal asymptotes and the end behaviour as $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$;
4. whether there are any holes in the graph and whether it has any symmetry.

Final Answer: _____

Q57. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Using graphing technology, find the point(s) of intersection of the curves

$$y = x^2 - 4x + 1 \quad \text{and} \quad y = 2x - 3.$$

Name: _____

Date: _____

Give exact values if possible; otherwise state coordinates correct to 3 d.p.

Final Answer: _____

Q58. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Using graphing technology, determine the point(s) of intersection of

$$y = 3^x \quad \text{and} \quad y = x + 2.$$

State each intersection coordinate to 3 d.p. and verify by substitution.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

SL 2.5 Modelling linear, quadratics, exponential, cubic, sinusoidal and direct/inverse proportion

Q59. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

(*SL 2.5 – Linear models*) Between 9:00 and 15:00 the temperature in a greenhouse changes linearly. At 9:00 it is 23°C and at 15:00 it is 17°C . Let t be the number of hours after 9:00 and $T(t) = mt + c$ the temperature model.

1. Find m and c .
2. Interpret m and c in context.
3. Predict the temperature at 12:00.

Final Answer: _____

Q60. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

(*SL 2.5 – Linear models; piecewise*) A data plan charges \$0 for the first 100 MB, \$0.03 per MB for the next 900 MB, and \$0.01 per MB beyond 1000 MB. Let x be total MB used and $C(x)$ the cost in dollars.

1. Define $C(x)$ as a piecewise linear function.
2. Find $C(750)$ and $C(1400)$.
3. Sketch $C(x)$ for $0 \leq x \leq 1600$.

Final Answer: _____

Q61. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

(*SL 2.5 – Quadratic models*) A ball is thrown and its height (m) after t seconds is modelled by a quadratic with vertex at $(1.5, 6.1)$ and initial height 1.6 m.

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. Write $h(t)$ in vertex form and expand to standard form.
2. Find the axis of symmetry, intercepts, and the time the ball hits the ground.

Final Answer: _____

Q62. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

(SL 2.5 – Quadratic models) An arch is modelled by $y = ax^2 + bx + c$. It meets the ground at $x = -4$ and $x = 10$, and its height above the pier at $x = 0$ is 12 m.

1. Determine a, b, c .
2. State the axis of symmetry, the vertex, and the intercepts.

Final Answer: _____

Q63. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

(SL 2.5 – Exponential growth/decay with horizontal asymptote) A lake's fish population is modelled by $P(t) = ke^{-0.4t} + 1200$ where t is in years. If $P(0) = 300$:

1. Find k and hence the model.
2. State the horizontal asymptote and its meaning.
3. Find t when $P(t) = 900$.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Q64. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

(SL 2.5 – Exponential decay; $f(x) = ka^{-x} + c$) A hot drink cools according to $T(t) = 22 + 48a^{-t}$ ($a > 0$), where T is in $^{\circ}\text{C}$ and t in minutes. If $T(30) = 40$:

1. Find a .
2. Estimate the time when $T = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$.
3. State the equation of the horizontal asymptote and interpret it.

Final Answer: _____

Q65. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

(SL 2.5 – Direct variation $f(x) = ax^n$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$) The mass M (g) of a solid cube varies directly with the cube of its side length s (cm). When $s = 2$, $M = 160$.

1. Find the model $M(s)$.
2. Calculate M when $s = 5$.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

SL 2.6 Modelling skills, using, choosing and context

Q66. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Choose and justify a model. A storage tank is drained at a constant rate. At 9:00 the depth of water is 2.4 m and at 10:30 it is 1.5 m.

1. Choose a suitable model for the depth $h(t)$ (metres) t hours after 9:00. Determine its parameters.
2. State a reasonable domain for t and explain why.
3. Predict the time the tank will be empty and comment on whether this is interpolation or extrapolation.

Final Answer: _____

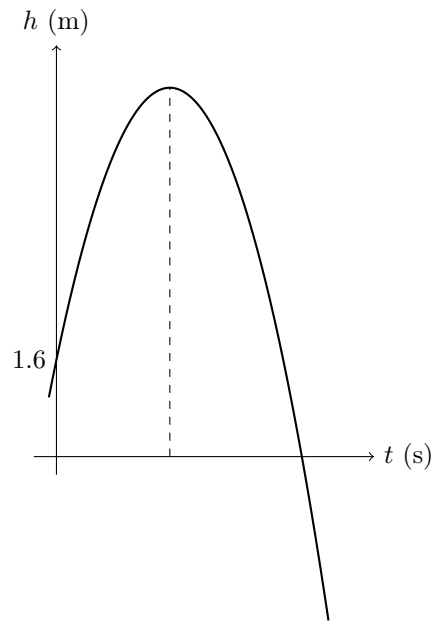
Q67. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Quadratic (projectile). A ball is thrown and its height (m) $h(t)$ satisfies: the maximum height is 6.1 m at $t = 1.5$ s and $h(0) = 1.6$ m.

1. Find $h(t)$ in the form $a(t - 1.5)^2 + 6.1$ and then expand.
2. Find when the ball hits the ground.
3. Give a suitable domain for t and one limitation of the model.

Name: _____

Date: _____



Final Answer: _____

Q68. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Exponential approach to an asymptote. A population approaches a limiting value of 1200. It is 300 at $t = 0$ years and 900 at $t = 3$ years. Model $P(t)$ with $P(t) = L - Ae^{-kt}$.

1. Find L , A and k .
2. State the horizontal asymptote and interpret it.
3. Predict $P(5)$ and explain why long-term forecasts may be unreliable.

Final Answer: _____

Q69. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Direct variation (cube). The mass M (g) of a metal cube varies directly as the cube of its side length s (cm). When $s = 2$, $M = 160$.

1. Find the model $M(s)$.
2. Estimate the mass when $s = 5$.
3. State the domain for s and one modelling assumption.

Final Answer: _____

Q70. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Inverse square law. Light intensity I at distance x (m) from a source satisfies $I(x) = k/x^2$. If $I(2) = 900$ (lux),

1. Determine k and write $I(x)$.
2. Find the distance where $I = 100$.
3. Identify any vertical asymptote and give a realistic domain.

Final Answer: _____

Q71. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Cubic from intercept information. A cubic has x -intercepts at -2 , 1 and 4 and y -intercept -8 .

1. Find $f(x)$ and sketch its general shape (no scale required).
2. State its end behaviour as $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$.
3. Use the model to estimate $f(3)$ and comment on the reasonableness of the estimate.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Final Answer: _____

Q72. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Piecewise linear cost model. A data plan charges \$0 for the first 100 MB, \$0.03 per MB for the next 900 MB, and \$0.01 per MB thereafter.

1. Write a piecewise function $C(x)$ for cost (in dollars) for usage x MB.
2. Compute $C(750)$ and $C(1400)$.
3. Sketch $C(x)$ and state a suitable domain. Explain any kinks (non-differentiable points).

Final Answer: _____

Q73. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Sinusoidal (seasonal daylight). In a city, the shortest daylight is 9 h and the longest is 15 h. Assume a period of 365 days with a maximum at day 172.

1. Build a model $H(t) = a \cos(b(t - c)) + d$ for daylight hours t days after Jan 1; determine a, b, c, d .
2. Estimate $H(20)$ and $H(250)$.
3. Explain why the model should not be used to predict over many years without adjustment.

Final Answer: _____

Q74. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Model choice from data (technology allowed). A biologist measures nutrient concentration x and growth rate y :

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
y	0.8	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.7	3.3	4.0	4.7	5.3	5.9

1. Plot the data. Which family (linear / power / exponential) appears suitable? Justify from shape.
2. Fit your chosen model (parameters by technology). Report the equation and R^2 .
3. Comment on the appropriateness and the dangers of extrapolation to $x = 15$.

Final Answer: _____

Q75. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Testing and reflecting on a model. A linear model fitted to smartphone battery life vs. number of background apps gives

$$L(a) = 10.5 - 0.35a \quad (\text{hours for } a \text{ apps}).$$

1. Use the model to predict $L(8)$ and $L(40)$. Comment on reasonableness.
2. Suggest a more suitable model or domain restriction if the prediction is unrealistic for large a .
3. Describe one additional piece of data you would collect to improve the model.

Final Answer: _____

Q76. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Determine parameters from conditions. A rectangular pool is being filled; its depth (m) over time (min) is modelled by a quadratic $d(t) = at^2 + bt + c$. At $t = 0$, $d = 0$. At $t = 10$, $d = 0.3$ and the rate of rise is 0.06 m/min.

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. Find a, b, c by solving simultaneous equations.
2. For what times is $d(t)$ increasing? State the domain relevant to this context.
3. Estimate $d(25)$ and comment on whether this is interpolation or extrapolation.

Final Answer: _____

Q77. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Compare two plausible models. The number of views V of a new post after t hours is recorded:

t	0	1	2	3	4	6
V	120	220	360	520	660	900

1. Fit (i) a linear model $V = mt + c$ and (ii) an exponential $V = ae^{kt}$ (use technology).
2. Compare the two models using residuals and R^2 . Which would you choose and why?
3. Use your chosen model to predict the time when $V = 1500$ and discuss reliability.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

AHL 2.7 Composite and Inverse Functions

Q78. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Given $f(x) = \frac{2x-3}{x+1}$ (domain $x \neq -1$), find $f^{-1}(x)$ and identify its domain and range. Restrict the domain of f to make it one-to-one and state the corresponding range.

Final Answer: _____

Q79. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

For $h(x) = x^2 + 4x + 7$, determine a domain on which h is invertible and find $h^{-1}(x)$ on that domain.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

AHL 2.8 Transformations of Graphs

Q80. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Describe the effect of each transformation applied to a base function $y = f(x)$: (i) $y = f(x) + 3$; (ii) $y = f(x - 2)$; (iii) $y = -f(x)$; (iv) $y = f(2x)$.

Final Answer: _____

Q81. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Starting with the function $y = \sqrt{x}$, apply the following transformations in order: (1) shift right by 3 units; (2) reflect in the x -axis; (3) apply a vertical stretch by factor 2. Write the equation after each step and the final equation.

Final Answer: _____

Q82. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

For $f(x) = |x|$, write the equation obtained by (i) shifting left 4 units and up 2 units; (ii) reflecting in the y -axis and then applying a vertical stretch by factor 3.

Final Answer: _____

Q83. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Explain why performing a horizontal shift followed by a horizontal stretch is not the same as

Name: _____

Date: _____

performing the stretch first and then the shift. Illustrate with a concrete example.

Final Answer: _____

Q84. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

(AHL 2.8 — Transformations & order) Starting from $y = x^2$, obtain $y = 3(x - 2)^2 - 5$:

1. Write the sequence of elementary transformations (with equations after each step).
2. Show that swapping the order of “horizontal shift by 2” and “vertical stretch by 3” does not change the final curve, but explain (with a short example) why order *does* matter for combinations like $y = f(2x - 4)$.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

AHL 2.9 Additional Modelling Families

Q85. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

A radioactive sample has half-life 12 hours and initial quantity $N_0 = 500$. Write the function $N(t)$ describing the quantity remaining at time t and compute $N(30)$.

Final Answer: _____

Q86. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

A logistic model for population $P(t)$ with carrying capacity $L = 120$ passes through $(0, 20)$ and $(6, 60)$. The model has the form $P(t) = \frac{L}{1 + Ce^{-kt}}$. Determine the constants C and k and state when $P = L/2$.

Final Answer: _____

Q87. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

A daily tide height (in metres) can be modelled by $H(t) = a \sin(bt - c) + d$ with period 12.4 hours, maximum 5.8 m, minimum 0.6 m, and a high tide occurring at $t = 3.1$ h. Determine a, b, c, d .

Final Answer: _____

Q88. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Define the piecewise function

Name: _____

Date: _____

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} mx + 2, & x < 1 \\ x^2 + k, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

and choose m, k so that f is continuous at $x = 1$.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Topic 3 — Geometry and Trigonometry (SL 3.1–3.6, AHL 3.7–3.16)

Name: _____

Date: _____

SL 3.1 3D Geometry and Measurements

Q89. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

For $A(2, -1, 3)$ and $B(-4, 5, 1)$ in three-space, compute the distance $|AB|$ and the coordinates of the midpoint M .

Final Answer: _____

Q90. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

A right circular cone has base radius $r = 6$ cm and slant height $\ell = 10$ cm. (i) Find its height h . (ii) Determine its surface area (lateral plus base). (iii) Determine its volume.

Final Answer: _____

Q91. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

In a right pyramid with square base side $a = 12$ cm and height $h = 15$ cm, compute the volume and total surface area. Recall that the lateral faces are congruent isosceles triangles.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

SL 3.2 Triangle Trigonometry

Q92. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

In $\triangle ABC$, let $a = 8$, $b = 11$ and angle $C = 52^\circ$. Use appropriate trigonometric rules to find (i) the area of the triangle, (ii) side c , and (iii) angle A .

Final Answer: _____

Q93. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

A ladder of length 6.8 m leans against a vertical wall, making an angle of 68° with the horizontal ground. How high up the wall does the ladder reach? Give your answer to the nearest centimetre.

Final Answer: _____

Q94. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

In $\triangle XYZ$, the sides have lengths $x = 12$, $y = 10$, and $z = 8$. Determine $\angle X$ to one decimal place.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

SL 3.3 Applications of Trigonometry

Q95. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

From a point P on level ground, the angle of elevation to the top of a tower is 28° . If P is 65 m from the base of the tower, find the height of the tower.

Final Answer: _____

Q96. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Two points A and B lie on level ground separated by 400 m. The angle of elevation to the top of a hill is 14° from A and 21° from B (with B closer to the hill). Assuming A, B and the foot of the hill are collinear, find the height of the hill.

Final Answer: _____

Q97. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

(SL 3.3 — Bearings) A ship leaves harbour H and sails 18 km on a bearing of 065° to point A , then changes course to a bearing of 145° and sails 12 km to point B .

1. Draw a labelled bearing diagram from H showing A and B .
2. Calculate the straight-line distance HB .
3. Find the bearing of B from H (to the nearest degree).

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Name: _____

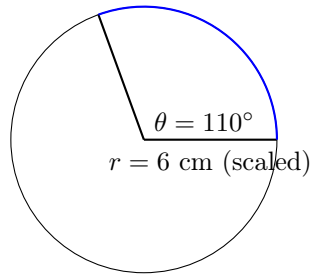
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SL 3.4 — Circle arc & sector

Q98. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

In a circle of radius $r = 6$ cm, the central angle $\theta = 110^\circ$.

1. Find the arc length s .
2. Find the sector area A .



Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

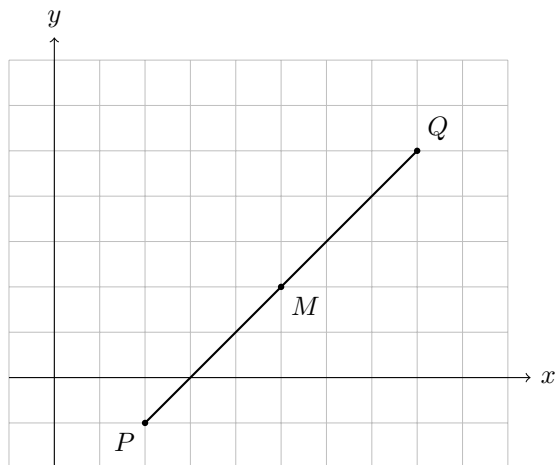
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AHL 3.5 Perpendicular bisector

Q99. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

(SL 3.5 — Perpendicular bisector) Given $P(2, -1)$ and $Q(8, 5)$:

1. Find the midpoint M and the gradient of PQ .
2. Determine the equation of the perpendicular bisector of PQ in the form $ax + by + d = 0$.



Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

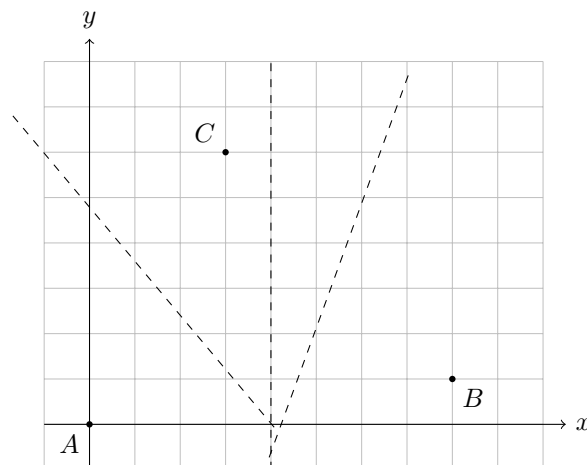
SL 3.6 Voronoi diagrams**Q100.** [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Given sites $A(0,0)$, $B(4,0)$ and $C(2,3)$: (i) Write equations of the perpendicular bisectors of \overline{AB} , \overline{AC} and \overline{BC} . (ii) Sketch the Voronoi diagram determined by A, B, C . (iii) Decide to which region the point $P(3,2)$ belongs.

Final Answer: _____**Q101.** [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

The three facilities are located at $A(0,0)$, $B(8,1)$, $C(3,6)$.

1. Construct (by reasoning/sketch) the Voronoi diagram for $\{A, B, C\}$.
2. A “toxic waste dump” must be located to maximize the minimum distance to the facilities. Mark the candidate site on your diagram and justify.

**Final Answer:** _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

AHL 3.7 Radian Measure and Circular Sectors

Q102. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Convert 126° to radians and $\frac{7\pi}{9}$ radians to degrees.

Final Answer: _____

Q103. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

In a circle of radius 9 cm, an arc has length 14.4 cm. Find the central angle in (i) radians and (ii) degrees. Then determine the area of the corresponding sector.

Final Answer: _____

Q104. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

A sector of area 75 cm^2 has central angle 1.5 rad. Find the radius of the circle and the length of the arc bounding the sector.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

AHL 3.8 Unit Circle and Trigonometric Equations

Q105. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

On the unit circle, mark the coordinates corresponding to $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{3}$. State the exact coordinates of each point.

Final Answer: _____

Q106. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Solve on $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ the equation $2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = \sin \theta$. List all solutions in radians.

Final Answer: _____

Q107. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

In $\triangle ABC$, let $a = 8$, $A = 40^\circ$ and $b = 10$. Determine all possible values of angle B (if any) and find the corresponding values of C and c . Explain why there may be two solutions.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

AHL 3.9 Matrix Transformations

Q108. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Give the 2×2 matrix that reflects points in the x -axis and state its determinant. Then find the matrix that reflects points in the line $y = x$ and state its determinant.

Final Answer: _____

Q109. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ (a rotation by 90° anticlockwise). A point $P(1, 3)$ is mapped to P' by the transformation $A\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{t}$ with translation $\mathbf{t} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$. Determine P' and the area scaling factor associated with A .

Final Answer: _____

Q110. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Consider the matrix $M = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ acting on a unit square in the plane. Compute $|\det M|$ and interpret its value in terms of area. If the unit square has vertices $(0, 0), (1, 0), (1, 1), (0, 1)$, sketch or describe qualitatively the image of the square under M .

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Topic 4 — Statistics and Probability (SL 4.1–4.8, AHL 4.12–4.19)

Name: _____

Date: _____

SL 4.1 Populations, Samples and Sampling Methods

Q111. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Define a population and a sample in the context of a statistical study. Give one advantage and one disadvantage of using a simple random sample.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

SL 4.2 Measures of Central Tendency

Q112. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

For the data set $\{3, 7, 8, 10, 12, 12, 16, 20\}$, compute the mean, median and mode. Comment on the suitability of each measure for summarizing these data.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

SL 4.3 Measures of Dispersion

Q113. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Using the same data set as in the previous question, calculate the range, interquartile range (IQR) and sample standard deviation. Interpret these statistics.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

SL 4.4 Data Presentation and Bivariate Statistics

Q114. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

A class of 10 students recorded the number of hours they studied (x) and their corresponding test scores (y):

$(2, 68), (3, 75), (4, 78), (4, 80), (5, 85), (6, 88), (6, 90), (7, 92), (8, 94), (9, 96).$

(i) Plot the scatter diagram. (ii) Compute the Pearson correlation coefficient r . (iii) Determine the least-squares regression line $y = mx + c$ for predicting score from hours studied.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

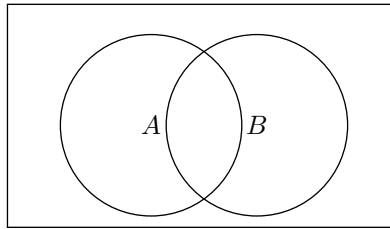
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SL 4.6 Probability Rules

Q115. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

In a survey, $P(A) = 0.55$, $P(B) = 0.40$, and $P(A \cap B) = 0.22$.

1. Using a Venn diagram, find $P(A \cup B)$ and $P(A^c \cap B)$.
2. Determine whether A and B are independent.
3. If $P(B) = 0.40$, compute $P(A | B)$.



Final Answer: _____

Q116. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Suppose $P(A) = 0.6$, $P(B) = 0.5$ and $P(A \cap B) = 0.3$. Find (i) $P(A \cup B)$; (ii) $P(A^c)$; (iii) determine whether A and B are independent and justify your answer.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

SL 4.7 Conditional Probability and Trees

Q117. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

A factory has two machines, M_1 and M_2 , producing 60% and 40% of the items, respectively. Machine M_1 produces 2% defective items and M_2 produces 5% defective items. (i) Draw a probability tree diagram for machines and defect status. (ii) Compute the overall probability that a randomly selected item is defective. (iii) Given that an item is defective, find the probability that it was produced by M_1 .

Final Answer: _____

Q118. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

(SL 4.7 — Discrete RV & $E[X]$) A game pays \$x with probabilities:

$$x : 0, 1, 2, 4, \quad P(X = x) : 0.25, 0.30, 0.20, 0.25.$$

1. Compute $E[X]$ and interpret whether the game is fair for the player.
2. If the organiser adds an entry fee c , find c that makes the game fair.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

SL 4.8 Discrete and Continuous Distributions

Q119. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

(SL 4.8 — **Binomial**) Defects occur independently with probability $p = 0.08$ per item.

1. Let $X \sim \text{Bin}(n, 0.08)$ with $n = 15$. Find $P(X = 2)$ and $P(X \geq 3)$.
2. State the mean and variance of X .
3. Explain briefly why a binomial model is appropriate here.

Final Answer: _____

Q120. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Let $X \sim \text{B}(n = 10, p = 0.3)$.

- (i) Compute $P(X = 4)$.
- (ii) Compute $P(X \geq 6)$.

Final Answer: _____

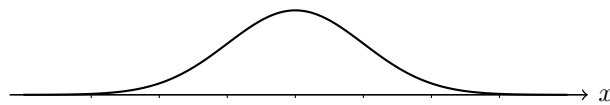
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SL 4.9 Normal distribution**Q121.** [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

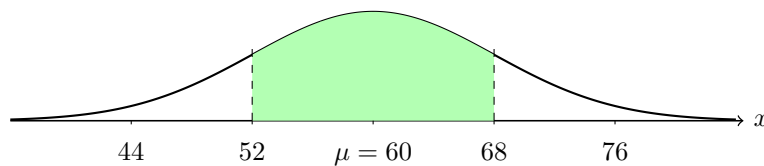
Properties & diagram. The random variable X is normally distributed with mean μ and standard deviation σ .

1. On the diagram below, label μ , $\mu \pm \sigma$, $\mu \pm 2\sigma$, and $\mu \pm 3\sigma$ on the x -axis.
2. Shade the region corresponding to approximately 68% of the data and write this percentage on the diagram.
3. Using the 68–95–99.7 rule, estimate the percentage of values lying between $\mu - 2\sigma$ and $\mu + 3\sigma$.

**Final Answer:** _____**Q122.** [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Normal probability (technology). Let $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu = 60, \sigma = 8)$. Use technology to find:

1. $P(52 \leq X \leq 68)$
2. $P(X \geq 76)$
3. $P(X \leq 44)$

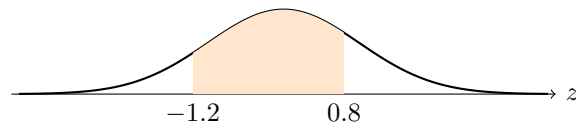
**Final Answer:** _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Q123. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)**Standard normal interval.** Let $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$. Use technology (or a table) to compute:

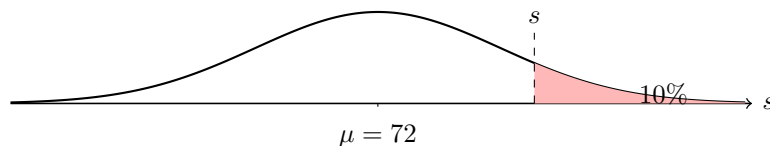
$$P(-1.2 < Z < 0.8), \quad P(Z \leq -1.5), \quad P(Z \geq 1.96).$$



Final Answer: _____

Q124. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Inverse normal (percentile). A retailer classifies the top 10% of weekly sales as “excellent”. If $S \sim \mathcal{N}(72, 9^2)$ (units in thousands of \$), find the minimum sales value s that qualifies as “excellent”, i.e. $P(S \geq s) = 0.10$.



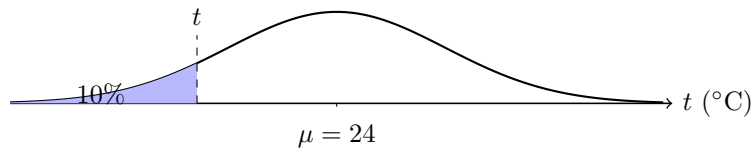
Final Answer: _____

Q125. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Cut-off for the lowest decile. Daily maximum temperatures in a city follow $T \sim \mathcal{N}(24, 6^2)$ (in $^{\circ}\text{C}$). Find the temperature t such that $P(T \leq t) = 0.10$. Illustrate on the diagram.

Name: _____

Date: _____

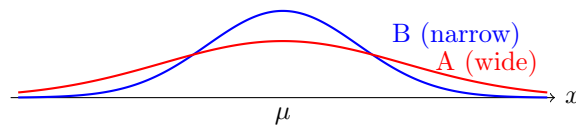


Final Answer: _____

Q126. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Two normals, same mean, different spread. Curves A and B below have the same mean but different standard deviations.

1. Which curve has the larger standard deviation? Explain using a property of the normal curve.
2. For the wider curve, estimate the proportion within one standard deviation of the mean.



Final Answer: _____

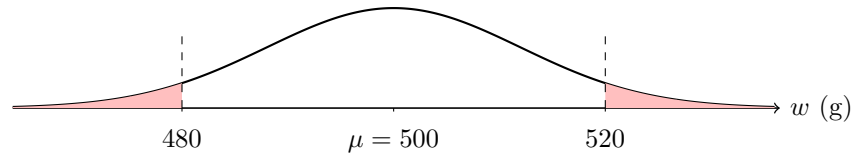
Q127. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Quality control tails (technology). Mass of packaged rice $W \sim \mathcal{N}(500, 12^2)$ grams. A pack is rejected if $W \notin [480, 520]$.

1. Using technology, find the probability that a randomly selected pack is rejected.
2. If 10 000 packs are produced, how many do you expect to reject?

Name: _____

Date: _____

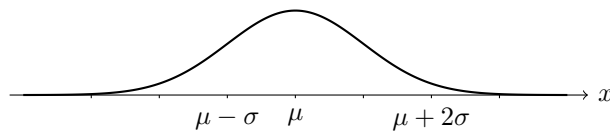


Final Answer: _____

Q128. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Diagram reading. The curve below shows a normal distribution with mean μ and standard deviation σ .

1. Shade and label the region representing $P(\mu - \sigma \leq X \leq \mu + 2\sigma)$.
2. Without technology, use the empirical rule to estimate this probability.
3. Then use technology to compute the exact value (to four decimal places).



Final Answer: _____

Q129. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

The lifetimes (in hours) of a certain type of light bulb follow a normal distribution with mean $\mu = 1200$ and standard deviation $\sigma = 100$.

- (i) Find the probability that a bulb lasts at least 1250 hours.
- (ii) Find the lifetime which marks the 90th percentile.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

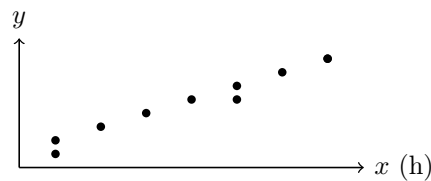
Date: _____

SL 4.10 Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient**Q130.** [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Spearman's r_s with ties (use technology). The table shows the “study time” x (hours) and “quiz score” y (out of 20) for $n = 10$ students. (Ties are present.)

x	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.0
y	10	11	12	13	14	14	15	16	17	17

1. Rank x and y (average the ranks for any ties) and write the two rank rows.
2. Using technology, compute Spearman's rank correlation coefficient r_s .
3. Interpret the direction and strength of the association.

**Final Answer:** _____**Q131.** [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

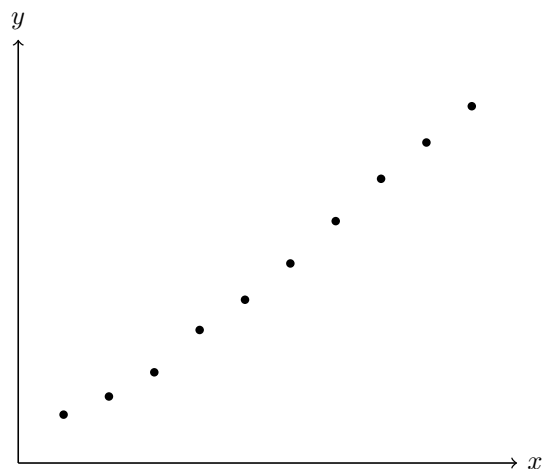
Monotonic but not linear: compare Pearson r and Spearman r_s (use technology). A biologist measures nutrient concentration x and plant growth rate y . Data (monotone increasing but curved):

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
y	0.8	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.7	3.3	4.0	4.7	5.3	5.9

1. Enter the data and compute Pearson's correlation r and Spearman's r_s .
2. Which coefficient is more appropriate here? Justify briefly.
3. Use the more appropriate coefficient to comment on the association.

Name: _____

Date: _____



Final Answer: _____

Q132. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

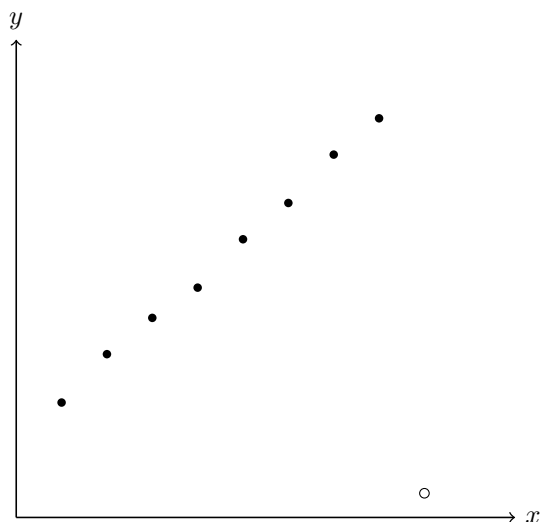
Effect of an outlier (use technology). Dataset A (filled points) and an additional potential outlier (open circle):

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
y	1.3	2.1	2.7	3.2	4.0	4.6	5.4	6.0	-0.2

- Using only the first eight points (x, y) with $x = 1, \dots, 8$, compute Pearson's r and Spearman's r_s .
- Now include the point $(9, -0.2)$ and recompute r and r_s .
- Which coefficient is more affected by the outlier? Explain briefly.

Name: _____

Date: _____

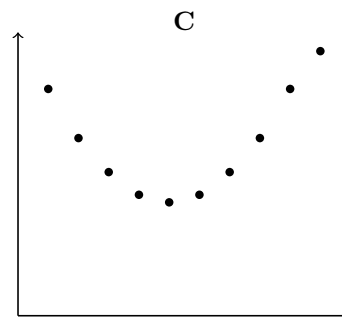
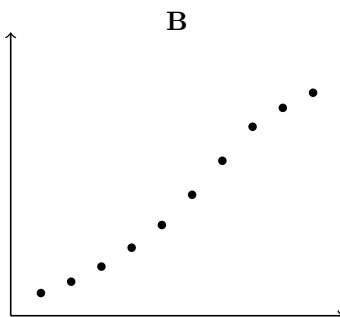
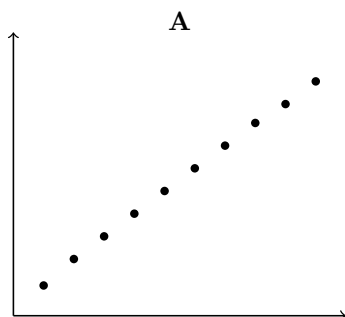


Final Answer: _____

Q133. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Choosing a correlation measure from diagrams (use data provided). Three datasets with the *same* x range display different patterns.

1. For each panel, state whether Pearson's r , Spearman's r_s , or “neither” is most appropriate, and why.
2. Without calculation, rank the three panels from largest to smallest $|r|$ (absolute Pearson correlation).
3. For panel B, would r_s be closer to 0, to 0.5, or to 1? Explain.



Name: _____

Date: _____

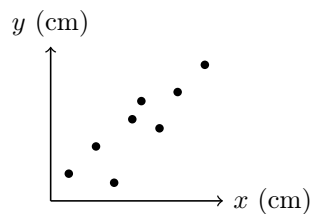
Final Answer: _____

Q134. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Compute r and r_s and compare (use technology). Eight athletes are measured for leg length x (cm) and vertical jump height y (cm):

x	88	91	93	95	96	98	100	103
y	49	52	48	55	57	54	58	61

1. Compute Pearson's correlation r and Spearman's rank correlation r_s .
2. Which coefficient better describes the association? Refer to linearity/monotonicity.



Final Answer: _____

Q135. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Ties in ranks (use technology). The pairs (x, y) include repeated values. In Spearman's method, equal values receive the *average* of their rank positions.

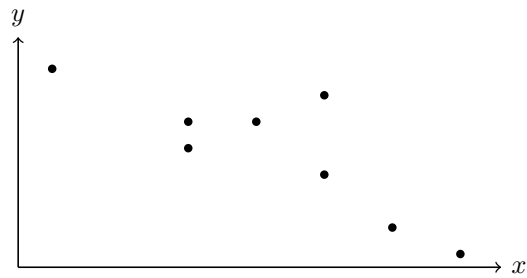
x	3	5	5	6	7	7	8	9
y	9	6	7	7	8	5	3	2

1. Write the rank for each x and for each y (averaging ties). Show both rank rows.
2. Using technology, compute r_s directly from the (x, y) data (do *not* type the ranks).

Name: _____

Date: _____

3. State whether the association is positive or negative and whether it appears strong or weak.



Final Answer: _____

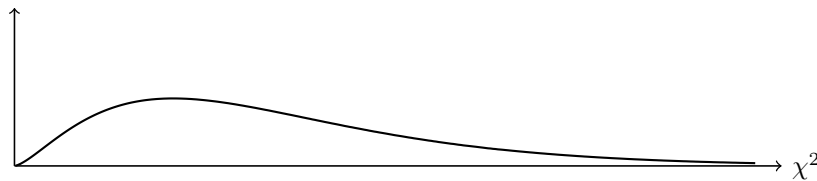
Name: _____

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SL 4.11 Chi-squared and t-tests**Q136.** [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Null/alternative, significance and p -value (concept). A test statistic χ^2 follows a χ^2 distribution (with degrees of freedom ν appropriate to context).

1. State suitable H_0 and H_1 for a χ^2 test (in words or symbols), e.g. “no association between variables” vs “there is an association”.
2. On the diagram, *shade* the **critical region** for a 5% *upper-tail* test and mark the critical value $x_{0.05, \nu}^2$.
3. If a calculation gives some observed value x_{obs}^2 , indicate on the same diagram the *p-value* region.

**Final Answer:** _____**Q137.** [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

χ^2 test for independence (contingency table). A cafeteria records customers’ preferred drink by shift.

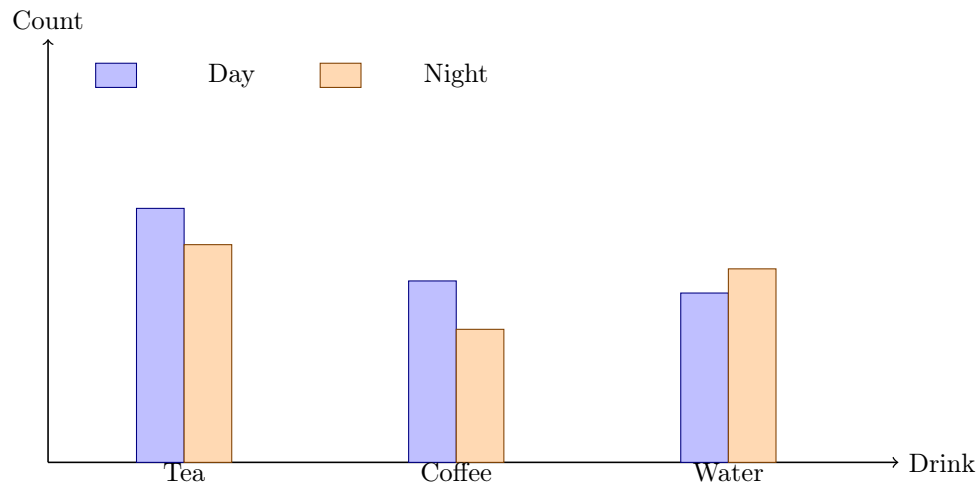
	Tea	Coffee	Water	Row total
Day	42	30	28	100
Night	36	22	32	90
Column total	78	52	60	190

1. Write H_0 and H_1 in context.
2. Compute all expected frequencies $E_{ij} = \frac{(\text{row total})(\text{column total})}{190}$ and verify that each expected value exceeds 5.
3. Determine the *degrees of freedom*. Using technology, calculate the test statistic χ^2 and the *p-value*.

Name: _____

Date: _____

4. Test at the 5% level and state a conclusion in context.



Final Answer: _____

Q138. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

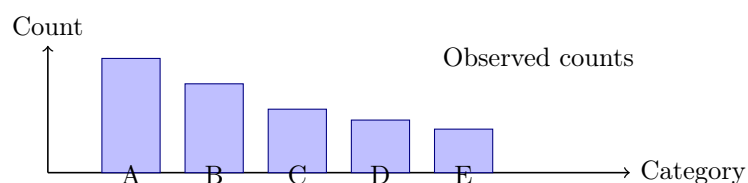
χ^2 goodness of fit (given proportions). A manufacturer claims the colours of a candy are distributed as

(30%, 25%, 20%, 15%, 10%).

From a sample of $n = 400$ candies, the observed counts are

(126, 98, 70, 58, 48).

1. State H_0 and H_1 .
2. Compute the *expected* counts and verify the usual conditions for a χ^2 test.
3. Using technology, calculate $\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$, determine the degrees of freedom, and find the p -value.
4. Test at the 5% level and give a conclusion in context.



Name: _____

Date: _____

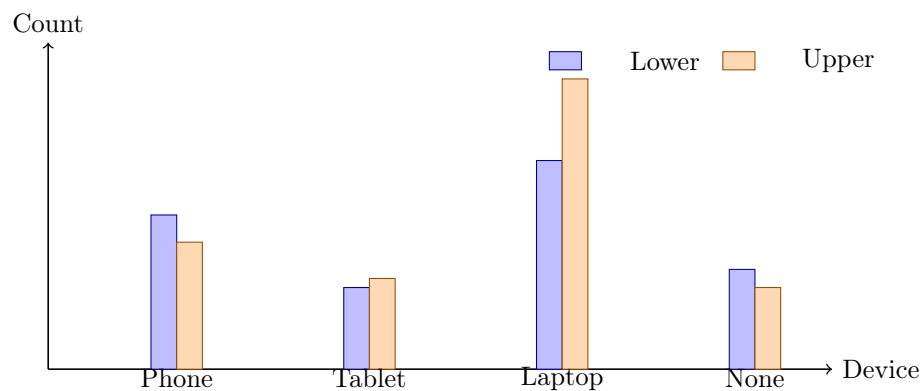
Final Answer: _____

Q139. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

χ^2 test for independence (second layout). A survey records device type used in class (Phone, Tablet, Laptop, None) by grade (Lower vs Upper).

	Phone	Tablet	Laptop	None	Row total
Lower	34	18	46	22	120
Upper	28	20	64	18	130
Column total	62	38	110	40	250

1. Write H_0 and H_1 .
2. Compute all expected counts and the degrees of freedom.
3. Use technology to obtain χ^2 and the p -value. Decide at the 1% significance level.



Final Answer: _____

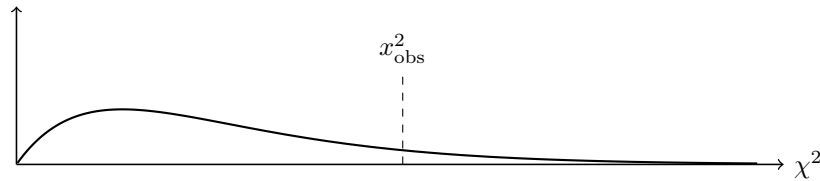
Q140. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Reading a χ^2 curve. For a test with $\nu = 4$ degrees of freedom:

Name: _____

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1. On the diagram, shade the critical region for a 10% upper-tail test and label the critical value $x_{0.10,4}^2$.
2. If $x_{\text{obs}}^2 = 7.3$, indicate the p -value region and state whether H_0 would be rejected at the 10% level and at the 5% level (without calculating the exact p -value).



Final Answer: _____

Q141. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Two-tailed test with summary statistics (use technology). Battery life (hours) was measured for two brands using independent random samples. Assume both populations are approximately normal with equal variances.

Brand	n	\bar{x}	s
A	15	8.2	1.1
B	17	7.6	1.3

1. State H_0 and H_1 to test whether the mean lifetimes are different.
2. Using a pooled two-sample t -test, find the test statistic, degrees of freedom and the p -value.
3. At the 5% level, state your conclusion in context.
4. Find a 95% confidence interval for $\mu_A - \mu_B$ and interpret it.

Final Answer: _____

Q142. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Name: _____

Date: _____

One-tailed test with summary statistics (use technology). A grower compares a new fertilizer (N) to the current fertilizer (C) for plant height (cm) after 6 weeks. Independent random samples, normal populations, equal variances assumed.

	n	\bar{x}	s
N	12	42.1	5.6
C	10	38.5	6.1

1. Test $H_0 : \mu_N = \mu_C$ vs $H_1 : \mu_N > \mu_C$ at $\alpha = 0.05$.
2. Report the p -value and your conclusion.
3. Give a 95% confidence interval for $\mu_N - \mu_C$ (use technology) and comment on whether it supports the same decision.

Final Answer: _____

Q143. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Interpreting calculator output. A calculator reports for a two-sample pooled t -test: $t = -1.87$, $df = 26$, two-tailed $p = 0.073$.

1. What decision would you make at the 10% level? at the 5% level?
2. Which sample appears to have the larger mean? Explain from the sign of t .
3. If the calculator also gave a 90% CI of $(-0.3, 6.1)$ for $\mu_1 - \mu_2$, explain how it matches your 10% decision.

Final Answer: _____

Q144. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Write hypotheses and choose one- vs two-tailed. For each research question, write suitable H_0 and H_1 (in symbols) and state whether a one- or two-tailed test is appropriate.

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1. A coach believes a new warm-up *reduces* mean 100 m times compared with the usual warm-up.
2. A nutritionist wants to know if the mean daily calcium intake differs between two schools.
3. A manufacturer claims a new process *increases* mean tensile strength relative to the current process.

Assume independent random samples, normality, and equal variances when a t -test is used.

Final Answer: _____

Q145. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Using raw data (two-tailed, use technology). Times to complete a puzzle (minutes) for two independent groups:

Group A: 12, 10, 9, 11, 13, 12, 8, 10 Group B: 7, 9, 11, 10, 8, 6, 9, 7

Assume normal populations with equal variances.

1. Compute \bar{x}_A , s_A , \bar{x}_B , s_B .
2. Perform a *two-tailed* pooled two-sample t -test for $\mu_A = \mu_B$ vs $\mu_A \neq \mu_B$. Report t , df and the p -value.
3. State your conclusion at $\alpha = 0.05$ and interpret the difference in context.

Final Answer: _____

Q146. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Checking assumptions conceptually. For each statement, say whether it supports using the pooled two-sample t -test, and give a brief reason.

1. Histograms for both groups are roughly symmetric with no strong outliers; the sample SDs are similar.

Name: _____

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2. The samples are two classes from the same school year where several students appear in both groups.
3. Normal probability plots are approximately linear for both groups; side-by-side boxplots show similar spreads.
4. Sample sizes are $n_1 = 8$ and $n_2 = 9$; both SDs are quite different ($s_1 = 2.0$, $s_2 = 6.0$).

Final Answer: _____

Q147. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

One- vs two-tailed decision via a confidence interval. For two independent normal samples (equal variances assumed) a calculator gives the 95% CI for $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ as $(-1.4, 3.8)$.

1. What is the outcome of the two-tailed test at $\alpha = 0.05$? Explain.
2. Would the one-tailed test $H_0 : \mu_1 \leq \mu_2$ vs $H_1 : \mu_1 > \mu_2$ be significant at $\alpha = 0.05$? Explain briefly.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

AHL 4.12 Designing investigations, categories and sampling techniques

Q148. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Questionnaire design (identify and fix bias). A student drafts the following survey items to study screen time and sleep. For each item: (i) name any problem (leading/loading, double-barrelled, ambiguous, social-desirability, poor scale, etc.); (ii) rewrite it to be precise, neutral, and answerable; (iii) specify the response format (options/numeric units).

1. “Do you agree that *excessive* screen time hurts grades?” (*Yes/No*)
2. “How many hours do you *usually* sleep and how many are *deep* sleep?” (*one box*)
3. “You don’t look at your phone after midnight, right?” (*Yes/No*)
4. “Rate your health.” (*bad / OK / good*)
5. “How often do you use social media for *fun or study*?” (*never/rarely/sometimes/often*)
6. “What is your GPA?” (*open response*) and “What year are you?” (*open response*)

Add one demographic item with a *prefer-not-to-say* option.

Final Answer: _____

Q149. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Sampling plan and data to analyse. You want to estimate the mean daily screen time of students at a school of 1200 students.

1. Define the target population and a sampling frame.
2. Propose a probability sampling method (simple random / stratified / cluster) and justify.
3. Describe how you will handle non-response, missing data, and outliers before analysis.
4. List the variables you will collect (with measurement units and type: numerical/ordinal/nominal) and explain which are *relevant* to the research question.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Q150. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Selecting relevant variables from many. To predict final exam score Y , a spreadsheet contains: prior GPA, hours studied, attendance %, average sleep (h), class size, teacher ID, practice tests taken, phone unlocks/day, caffeine drinks/day.

1. Choose a subset of *relevant* explanatory variables with justification (domain knowledge, measurability, confounding, causality).
2. Describe two checks you would make before modelling (e.g. multicollinearity, transformations, influential points).
3. State which variables you would *ignore* and why.

Final Answer: _____

Q151. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Categorizing numerical data for a χ^2 goodness-of-fit test. Defect counts per item are believed to follow Poisson($\lambda = 2.4$). A random sample of $n = 200$ items produced the observed frequencies below.

Defects k	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Observed O_k	22	54	60	38	17	7	2

1. Compute $E_k = 200 P(X = k)$ for $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ and decide how to *recombine* categories so all expected counts are > 5 ; justify your grouping.
2. State the final categories and their O and E values in a table suitable for technology input.
3. Using the grouped table, perform the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, report χ^2 , the p -value, and your conclusion.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Q152. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Degrees of freedom when parameters are estimated. For each scenario, the data are grouped into k categories with a fully specified model family; some parameters are estimated from the sample before computing expected counts. Give the *degrees of freedom* used for the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test and explain.

1. $k = 7$, model $\text{Binomial}(n = 6, p)$ with p estimated from the data.
2. $k = 8$, model $\text{Poisson}(\lambda)$ with λ estimated from the data.
3. $k = 10$, model $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ with both μ and σ estimated from the data.

Final Answer: _____

Q153. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Test-retest reliability (technology). A 40-point motivation scale was given to the same 12 students twice, two weeks apart.

ID	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Time 1	34	28	40	31	25	37	29	33	35	27	30	32
Time 2	36	27	41	30	26	36	30	32	36	26	31	33

1. Compute the test-retest reliability as the Pearson correlation r between the two administrations (use technology).
2. Make a scatterplot and comment on linearity and any obvious outliers.
3. Interpret r in context (strength and direction).

Final Answer: _____

Q154. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Parallel-forms reliability (technology). Ten students sat Form A and Form B of a vocabulary test (scores out of 20):

ID	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Form A	16	12	14	18	10	15	13	17	11	16
Form B	15	11	14	17	12	14	13	16	10	15

1. Compute the parallel-forms reliability (correlation between A and B).
2. Check for systematic bias by finding the mean of (A–B); give a 95% CI or run a paired t -test (name your choice).
3. Comment on whether Forms A and B appear interchangeable.

Final Answer: _____

Q155. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Criterion-related validity (technology). A short anxiety scale S (0–40) is compared with an established long scale L (T-scores) for $n = 15$ participants:

ID	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
S	12	18	25	30	22	35	28	15	40	10	27	32	21	24	16
L	38	45	53	60	50	72	58	42	78	35	56	68	49	54	41

1. Compute the correlation between S and L and draw the regression of L on S .
2. Interpret the strength of evidence for *criterion-related validity*.
3. If a cut-score of $S \geq 30$ is proposed to flag “high anxiety”, estimate the proportion flagged and comment on possible false positives/negatives relative to L .

Final Answer: _____

Q156. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Content validity (blueprint/mapping). An end-of-unit test has 8 items. The unit learning objectives (LO) are:

LO1: Definitions LO2: Procedures LO3: Applications LO4: Interpretation.

The teacher's draft blueprint is:

Item	LO1	LO2	LO3	LO4
1	✓			
2		✓		
3		✓		
4			✓	
5			✓	
6				✓
7				✓
8		✓		

1. Compute the coverage proportion for each LO and identify any imbalances.
2. Propose a revised blueprint that improves *content validity* without changing the total number of items.
3. Suggest one additional item stem that targets an under-represented LO.

Final Answer: _____

Q157. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Choosing relevant and appropriate data to analyse (cleaning rules). A CSV file contains survey responses with variables: ID, age, program, hours_sleep, weekday_screen_h, weekend_screen_h, GPA, missing_items.

1. Write reproducible inclusion/exclusion rules (e.g. plausible ranges, handling of missing_items).
2. Specify how you will create a single “average daily screen time” variable from weekday/weekend values (state the weighting).
3. Describe how you would document all cleaning steps so another analyst can reproduce your final dataset.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

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Name: _____

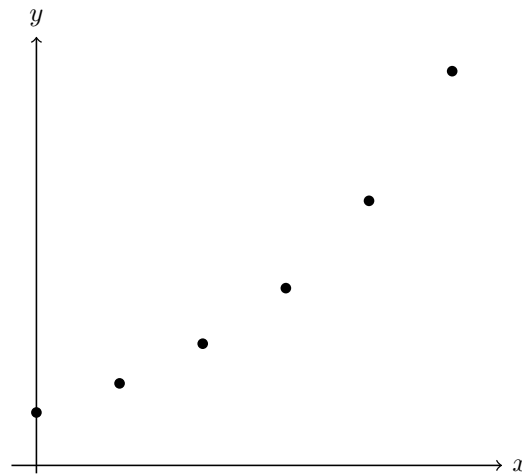
Date: _____

AHL 4.13 Regression with non-linear functions**Q158.** [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Choosing a model (exponential vs linear; use technology). A substrate grows over time. The measurements are:

x (days)	0	1	2	3	4	5
y	2.0	3.1	4.6	6.7	10.0	14.9

1. Plot the data and use technology to fit (i) a linear model $y = mx + c$ and (ii) an exponential model $y = a e^{bx}$.
2. For each model, report the parameters, R^2 , and the sum of squared residuals SS_{res} .
3. Which model fits *better*? Justify with R^2 , SS_{res} and the residual plot.
4. Using the better model, estimate y at $x = 6$. Comment on whether this is extrapolation.

**Final Answer:** _____**Q159.** [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

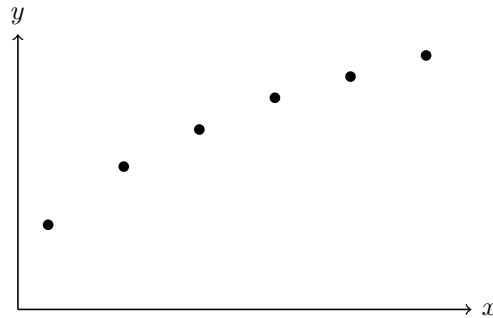
Power model vs linear (use technology). A biomechanics study records

x	1	2	3	4	5	6
y	2.2	3.3	4.0	4.6	5.0	5.4

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. Fit a power model $y = ax^b$ and a linear model $y = mx + c$.
2. Give R^2 and SS_{res} for each; include a brief comment on which is more appropriate *and why* (shape, residuals).
3. Use the chosen model to predict y when $x = 8$.



Final Answer: _____

Q160. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

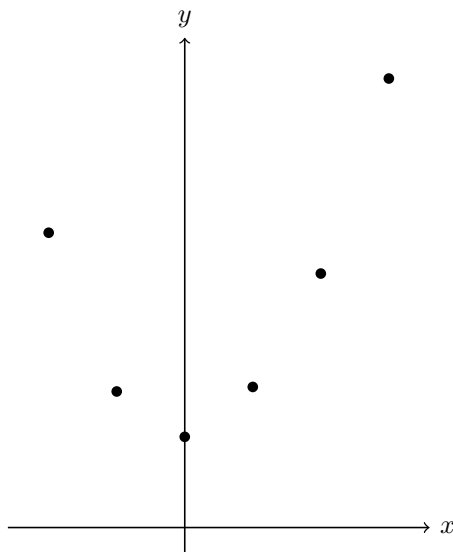
Quadratic or cubic? (use technology). For a process with a turning point, data were collected:

x	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
y	6.5	3.0	2.0	3.1	5.6	9.9

1. Fit a quadratic model $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ using least squares and state the vertex.
2. Fit a cubic model $y = px^3 + qx^2 + rx + s$.
3. Compare SS_{res} and R^2 for the two fits; check residual plots.
4. Which model would you report? Explain why a slightly smaller SS_{res} is not always better.

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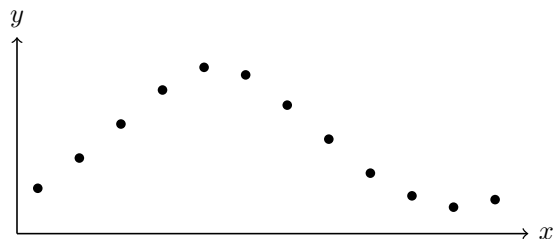


Final Answer: _____

Q161. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)**Sinusoidal regression (seasonality; use technology).** Monthly demand index (Jan=1,...,Dec=12):

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
y	12.0	12.8	13.7	14.6	15.2	15.0	14.2	13.3	12.4	11.8	11.5	11.7

1. Fit a sine model $y = A \sin(B(x - C)) + D$ using technology.
2. Report A, B, C, D , the period $\frac{2\pi}{B}$, and R^2 .
3. Interpret A and D (amplitude and mean level) in context.
4. Use the model to forecast y for month $x = 15$.



Name: _____

Date: _____

Final Answer: _____

Q162. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Compute SS_{res} and R^2 from small data. Observed outcomes: $y = (3.2, 4.1, 5.0, 6.0)$. Two competing models give predictions

$$\hat{y}^{(1)} = (3.0, 4.3, 4.8, 6.2), \quad \hat{y}^{(2)} = (3.4, 3.9, 5.2, 6.1).$$

1. Compute $SS_{\text{res}}^{(1)} = \sum (y - \hat{y}^{(1)})^2$ and $SS_{\text{res}}^{(2)}$.
2. Compute $SS_{\text{tot}} = \sum (y - \bar{y})^2$ and hence $R_1^2 = 1 - SS_{\text{res}}^{(1)} / SS_{\text{tot}}$ and R_2^2 .
3. Which model fits better by these criteria? Are the differences practically important?

Final Answer: _____

Q163. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

R^2 from a correlation (linear models). In a linear regression the Pearson correlation between x and y is $r = -0.84$.

1. Find R^2 and interpret it as a percentage of variability explained.
2. Explain why the *sign* of r does not affect R^2 .

Final Answer: _____

Q164. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Deciding between models (beyond R^2). Two models fitted to the same dataset give $R^2 = 0.982$ (Model A) and $R^2 = 0.988$ (Model B). Model B has two more parameters.

1. Explain why choosing Model B solely because it has the larger R^2 can be misleading.
2. Describe two other pieces of evidence you would examine (e.g. residual patterns, plausibility of form, overfitting or validation error).
3. State which model you would report if residuals for Model A are pattern-free but Model B shows curvature left in the residuals.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

AHL 4.14 Linear combinations, expectations/variance

Q165. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Linear transformation of a random variable. Suppose a random variable X has $\mathbb{E}(X) = 50$ and $\text{Var}(X) = 9$. Let $Y = 2X - 7$.

1. Find $\mathbb{E}(Y)$ and $\text{Var}(Y)$.
2. Hence find the standard deviation of Y .
3. Briefly explain why adding a constant does not change the variance.

Final Answer: _____

Q166. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Unit conversion (linear transformation). Daily maximum temperature in degrees Celsius is modelled by a random variable C with $\mathbb{E}(C) = 21.4$ and $\text{SD}(C) = 3.2$. Let $F = 1.8C + 32$ be the temperature in Fahrenheit.

1. Find $\mathbb{E}(F)$ and $\text{Var}(F)$.
2. Interpret the effect of the scale factor 1.8 on the variance.

Final Answer: _____

Q167. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Expectation of a linear combination (independence *not* required). Let random variables X_1 and X_2 have means $\mu_1 = 8$ and $\mu_2 = 3$ (no assumption about independence). Compute $\mathbb{E}(2X_1 - 3X_2 + 5)$ and state the rule you used.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Q168. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Variance of a linear combination (independent variables). Let X_1, X_2, X_3 be independent with

$$\mathbb{E}(X_1) = 4, \text{ Var}(X_1) = 1.2, \quad \mathbb{E}(X_2) = 5, \text{ Var}(X_2) = 2.0, \quad \mathbb{E}(X_3) = 2, \text{ Var}(X_3) = 0.5.$$

For $S = 3X_1 - 2X_2 + X_3$:

1. Find $\mathbb{E}(S)$ and $\text{Var}(S)$.
2. Hence find the mean and variance of the average $A = \frac{S}{2}$.

Final Answer: _____

Q169. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Sample mean of i.i.d. variables. Let X_1, \dots, X_n be independent, identically distributed with $\mathbb{E}(X_i) = \mu$ and $\text{Var}(X_i) = \sigma^2$. Let $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$.

1. Using the linearity rules, show that $\mathbb{E}(\bar{X}) = \mu$.
2. Show that $\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$.
3. Explain how increasing n affects the standard deviation of \bar{X} .

Final Answer: _____

Q170. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Unbiasedness in words. Explain what it means to say that \bar{X} is an *unbiased* estimator of μ . Give a short, concrete example (one sentence) to illustrate the meaning of “unbiased” in context.

Final Answer: _____

Q171. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Compute \bar{x} and s_{n-1}^2 from raw data (use technology). A sample of $n = 8$ observations is

12, 10, 9, 11, 13, 12, 8, 10.

1. Compute the sample mean \bar{x} .
2. Compute the unbiased sample variance

$$s_{n-1}^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2,$$

and the corresponding sample standard deviation s_{n-1} .

3. If all measurements were accidentally recorded in metres instead of centimetres (i.e. each value divided by 100), what happens to s_{n-1}^2 ?

Final Answer: _____

Q172. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Mean and unbiased variance from grouped (frequency) data. The discrete values x_i occur with frequencies f_i as follows:

x_i	2	4	5	7	9	(total $n = \sum f_i$).
f_i	3	6	5	4	2	

1. Compute the sample mean $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum f_i x_i$.

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2. Compute the unbiased sample variance using $s_{n-1}^2 = \frac{\sum f_i(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}$.

Final Answer: _____

Q173. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Variance of a weighted combination of *independent* sample means. Two independent random samples are taken:

\bar{X}_A from population A with variance σ_A^2 , size n_A ; \bar{X}_B from population B with variance σ_B^2 , size n_B .

Consider $W = 0.4 \bar{X}_A + 0.6 \bar{X}_B$.

1. Find $E(W)$ in terms of the population means μ_A, μ_B .
2. Using independence, find $\text{Var}(W)$ in terms of $\sigma_A^2, \sigma_B^2, n_A, n_B$.
3. Evaluate $\text{Var}(W)$ when $\sigma_A = 6$, $n_A = 25$, $\sigma_B = 10$, $n_B = 36$.

Final Answer: _____

Q174. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Effect of linear rescaling on sample variance (units). A height dataset has sample variance $s_{cm}^2 = 64$ when measured in centimetres. Heights are converted to metres by $H_m = \frac{1}{100} H_{cm}$.

1. Without re-computing from raw data, find the variance in metres, s_m^2 .
2. Explain the general rule for how variance changes under $Y = aX + b$.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

AHL 4.15 Central limit theorem, and combinations of normal distributions

Q175. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Sampling mean from a normal population. Suppose $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu = 72, \sigma^2 = 16)$. A random sample of size $n = 25$ is taken.

1. State the distribution of the sample mean \bar{X} (give its mean and variance).
2. Using technology, find $P(\bar{X} > 74)$.
3. Let $S = \sum_{i=1}^{25} X_i$. State the distribution of S and compute $P(S < 1770)$.

Final Answer: _____

Q176. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Linear combination of independent normals. Let $X \sim \mathcal{N}(10, 3^2)$ and $Y \sim \mathcal{N}(16, 4^2)$ be independent. Define $A = 0.3X + 0.7Y$.

1. Find $\mathbb{E}(A)$ and $\text{Var}(A)$.
2. State the distribution of A .
3. Using technology, evaluate $P(14 \leq A \leq 17)$.

Final Answer: _____

Q177. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Weighted sum of several normals. Independent variables $X_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(20, 5^2)$, $X_2 \sim \mathcal{N}(15, 2^2)$, $X_3 \sim \mathcal{N}(12, 3^2)$. Let $W = 2X_1 - X_2 + \frac{1}{2}X_3$.

1. Find $\mathbb{E}(W)$ and $\text{Var}(W)$.

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Date: _____

2. State the distribution of W .
3. Compute $P(W > 35)$ using technology.

Final Answer: _____

Q178. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

CLT with a non-normal population (mean of waiting times). Waiting time T (minutes) has an exponential distribution with mean 5 minutes (variance 25). A simple random sample of $n = 40$ customers is taken.

1. Using the central limit theorem, give the approximate distribution of \bar{T} .
2. Estimate $P(4.5 < \bar{T} < 5.5)$.
3. If the manager wants $SD(\bar{T}) \leq 0.4$ minutes, what sample size n is required (use the CLT)?

Final Answer: _____

Q179. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Sample proportion as a sample mean (CLT). Each trial results in *success* with probability $p = 0.3$ independently of the others. In $n = 200$ trials let \hat{p} be the sample proportion of successes.

1. Treating \hat{p} as the mean of 0–1 variables, give its approximate distribution (mean and variance).
2. Estimate $P(\hat{p} \geq 0.35)$ using a normal approximation.
3. A report claims the success rate exceeds 0.33. What is $P(\hat{p} > 0.33)$ under $p = 0.30$?

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Q180. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Sum vs mean. Independent $X_i \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu = 50, \sigma^2 = 100)$, $i = 1, \dots, n$.

1. Express the distribution of the sum $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$.
2. Express the distribution of the mean $\bar{X} = S_n/n$.
3. For $n = 36$, compute $P(48 < \bar{X} < 52)$.

Final Answer: _____

Q181. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Mixture of two normal samples (independent). Group A: $n_A = 20$ scores from $\mathcal{N}(70, 9^2)$. Group B: $n_B = 30$ scores from $\mathcal{N}(75, 10^2)$. Let \bar{X}_A and \bar{X}_B be the sample means (independent).

1. Find the distribution of the difference $\bar{X}_B - \bar{X}_A$.
2. Compute $P(\bar{X}_B - \bar{X}_A \geq 3)$ using technology.
3. If both groups are doubled in size, state how the variance of $\bar{X}_B - \bar{X}_A$ changes.

Final Answer: _____

Q182. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Interpreting the CLT. Answer in concise sentences.

1. State the central limit theorem in words as it applies to the sample mean.

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2. Give one example where $n = 25$ might still be inadequate for normal approximation, and one where even $n = 10$ might be adequate.
3. Explain the difference between the distribution of X and the distribution of \bar{X} .

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

AHL 4.16 Confidence intervals

Q183. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Known σ : compute and interpret a CI. A machine fills cereal boxes. The fill weights (g) are normally distributed with known standard deviation $\sigma = 12$. A random sample of $n = 40$ boxes has sample mean $\bar{x} = 83.5$.

1. Find a 95% confidence interval for the population mean μ (use z).
2. Interpret the interval in context.

Final Answer: _____

Q184. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Unknown σ : t interval. Times to assemble a device (min) are normal. For $n = 12$ workers, $\bar{x} = 6.2$ and sample standard deviation $s = 1.1$.

1. Construct a 90% confidence interval for μ (use t with $n - 1$ df).
2. Explain why t is used even though n is small.

Final Answer: _____

Q185. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Raw data, use technology. A sample of $n = 8$ lifetimes (hours) is

12, 10, 9, 11, 13, 12, 8, 10.

Assuming a normal population, use technology to compute a 99% confidence interval for μ . State n , \bar{x} , s , df, and the critical value t^* you used.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Final Answer: _____

Q186. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Planning sample size (known σ). The population standard deviation is believed to be $\sigma = 3.4$ units. What sample size n guarantees a 95% margin of error at most $E = 0.50$ for a z -based CI for μ ? (Show the formula you use and round up to the next integer.)

Final Answer: _____

Q187. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Planning with an s estimate. A pilot study gives $s \approx 4.8$ minutes for time-on-task. How large must n be so that a 95% CI for the mean has margin of error at most 1.0 minute? (Use the planning rule with $z_{0.975} = 1.96$.)

Final Answer: _____

Q188. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Effect of confidence level. Two independent teams report CIs for the same mean: Team A gives (18.3, 21.7) and Team B gives (17.5, 22.5) using the same data.

1. Which team likely used the higher confidence level? Explain.
2. Which interval has the larger margin of error? Compute both margins.

Name: _____

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Final Answer: _____

Q189. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Paired data: mean difference CI (use technology). Ten participants completed a task *before* and *after* training (times in seconds):

Before	52	48	60	55	50	62	58	57	54	59
After	47	44	53	50	48	58	55	51	49	54

Let $D = \text{Before} - \text{After}$. Assuming D is normal, find a 95% CI for μ_D (the mean change). Interpret.

Final Answer: _____

Q190. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Identify the confidence level from an interval. A lab reports μ for a normal population with known $\sigma = 9$ using $n = 36$ and $\bar{x} = 74.3$. Their reported CI is (71.4, 77.2).

1. Compute the margin of error and the corresponding z^* .
2. What confidence level (approximately) did they use?

Final Answer: _____

Q191. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Interpretation check (concept). A student writes: “There is a 95% probability that μ lies in our 95% CI.” Is this correct? If not, rewrite a correct, clear interpretation of a 95% CI for μ .

Name: _____

Date: _____

Final Answer: _____

Q192. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Which distribution: z or t ? For each scenario, circle z or t and justify briefly.

1. Normally distributed outcome, σ known, $n = 12$.
2. Right-skewed outcome, σ unknown, $n = 60$ (use CLT).
3. Normally distributed outcome, σ unknown, $n = 9$.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

AHL 4.17 Poisson Distribution

Q193. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Customers arrive at a shop according to a Poisson process at an average rate of 3 per hour. Let Y be the number of customers in a two-hour interval.

- (i) State the distribution of Y .
- (ii) Compute $P(Y = 5)$.
- (iii) Compute $P(Y \geq 7)$.

Final Answer: _____

Q194. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Customers arrive at a kiosk at a mean rate of 3.2 per 10 minutes, independently.

1. Define a suitable Poisson model for the number N of arrivals in 30 minutes and state its mean and variance.
2. Compute $P(N = 12)$ and $P(N \geq 15)$.
3. Briefly justify why the Poisson model is appropriate (conditions).

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

AHL 4.18 Markov Chains**Q195.** [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

A simple weather model has two states: sunny (S) and rainy (R). Each morning, the weather transitions according to the matrix

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0.7 & 0.3 \\ 0.4 & 0.6 \end{pmatrix},$$

where the first row/column correspond to S and the second to R . If today is sunny, (i) find the probability that it will be rainy two days hence; (ii) find the long-term steady-state distribution of the chain.

Final Answer: _____

Q196. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Hypothesis testing (one-sample z). A manufacturer claims that the mean lifetime is $\mu = 50$ hours. The population standard deviation is known to be $\sigma = 8$. A sample of $n = 30$ items has mean $\bar{x} = 52$. Test at the 5% level whether the mean lifetime exceeds 50 hours. State H_0, H_1 , the test statistic, the p -value and your conclusion.

Final Answer: _____

Q197. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Confidence interval for a mean. In a sample of $n = 25$ students, the mean score is $\bar{x} = 82$ (SD $s = 10$). Construct a 95% confidence interval for the population mean μ .

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

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Name: _____

Date: _____

Topic 5 — Calculus (SL 5.1–5.8, AHL 5.9–5.18)

Name: _____

Date: _____

SL 5.1 Introduction to concept of limits**Q198.** [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Limit from a table (removable discontinuity). Consider $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 9}{x - 3}$ for $x \neq 3$ and $f(3)$ is undefined.

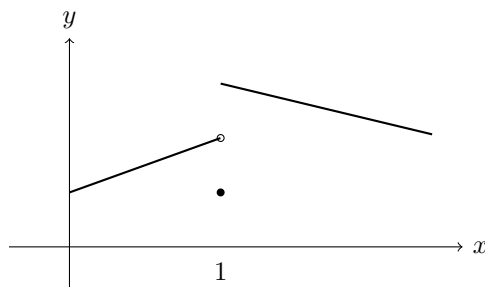
1. Complete the table (use a calculator) and then estimate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x)$.
2. Does the limit equal $f(3)$? Explain briefly.

x	2.8	2.9	2.99	3.01	3.1	3.2
$f(x)$						

Final Answer: _____**Q199.** [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Left- and right-hand limits from a graph. The graph of a function $y = f(x)$ near $x = 1$ is sketched below. Use it to answer the questions.

1. Estimate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x)$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x)$.
2. State whether $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ exists.
3. What is the value of $f(1)$?

**Final Answer:** _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Q200. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

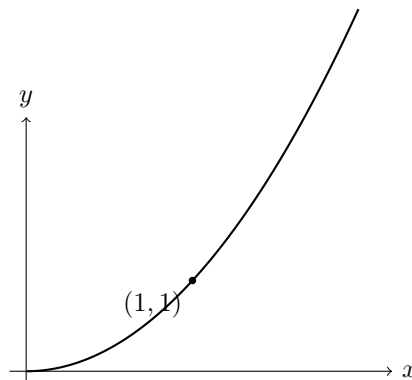
Average rate of change and instantaneous rate (velocity idea). A particle's position (m) is $s(t) = 3t^2$ with t in seconds.

1. Compute the average rate of change of s on $[2, 2.1]$ and on $[2, 2.01]$.
2. Use these to estimate the instantaneous velocity at $t = 2$ s.
3. Give appropriate units for your answers.

Final Answer: _____

Q201. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Secant slopes approaching a tangent slope (graphical estimate). For $y = x^2$, estimate the slope of the tangent at $x = 1$ by computing slopes of secants between $x = 1$ and $x = 1.5, 1.2, 1.1, 1.01$. Explain what number the slopes appear to be approaching.



Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Q202. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Recognising derivative notation and variables. Match each derivative to its independent/dependent variables and a possible context.

1. $\frac{dy}{dx}$,
2. $f'(3)$,
3. $\frac{dV}{dr}$,
4. $\frac{ds}{dt}$.

State, for each, (i) the independent variable, (ii) the dependent variable, and (iii) an appropriate unit if y is in metres and x is in seconds (adapt as needed).

Final Answer: _____

Q203. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Estimating a limit numerically (no algebraic manipulation). Estimate $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{4} + h) - \sin(\frac{\pi}{4})}{h}$ by evaluating the expression for $h = 0.1, 0.01, 0.001$ (radians). What value does it appear to approach?

Final Answer: _____

Q204. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Instantaneous rate from a time series (table). Water temperature T (in $^{\circ}\text{C}$) is recorded every 10 min:

t (min)	0	10	20	30	40	50
T ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	20.0	22.1	23.8	24.7	25.1	25.3

Name: _____

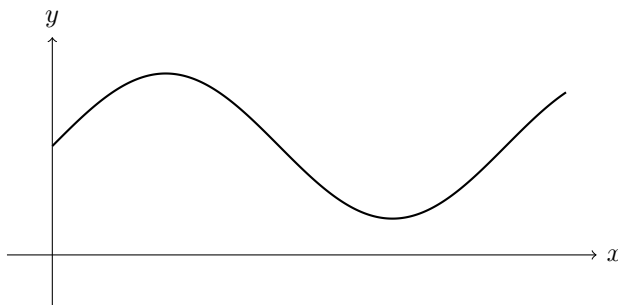
Date: _____

1. Compute the average rate of change on $[20, 30]$ and $[30, 40]$.
2. Use a symmetric difference to estimate dT/dt at $t = 30$ min and give units.
3. Is the water warming faster or slower at $t = 30$ compared with earlier? Explain.

Final Answer: _____

Q205. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Reading slope sign from a curve. In the sketch below, decide where the slope (derivative) of f is positive, zero, or negative. Mark approximate x -values where the slope is zero.



Final Answer: _____

Q206. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Limit versus function value (hole in the graph). The function g is defined by $g(x) = \frac{(x-2)(x+1)}{x-2}$ for $x \neq 2$ and $g(2) = 5$.

1. From the formula, what is $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x)$?
2. Compare your limit with $g(2)$. What kind of discontinuity occurs?

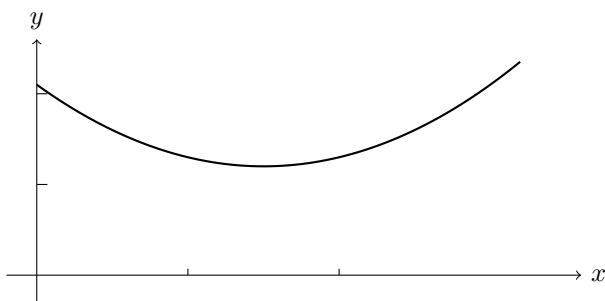
Name: _____

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Final Answer: _____

Q207. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Tangent slope from a picture (draw your own tangent). The curve $y = f(x)$ is drawn below. By drawing a tangent at $x = 1$, estimate its slope using two points on the tangent. Interpret your slope as a rate of change of y with respect to x .



Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

SL 5.2 Increasing and decreasing functions

Q208. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Analytic: polynomial. For $f(x) = x^4 - 4x^2 + 1$:

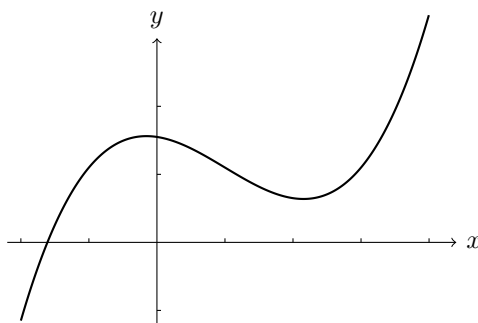
1. find $f'(x)$ and all real solutions of $f'(x) = 0$;
2. determine the intervals where f is increasing and where it is decreasing;
3. state the x -coordinates of any local maxima/minima (justify using the sign of f').

Final Answer: _____

Q209. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Read from a graph of f . The graph of a function $y = f(x)$ is shown. Use it to answer the questions (give approximate values if needed).

1. On which intervals is f increasing? decreasing?
2. Estimate the x -coordinates of any local maxima and minima.
3. Mark where $f'(x)$ appears to be 0, positive, or negative.



Final Answer: _____

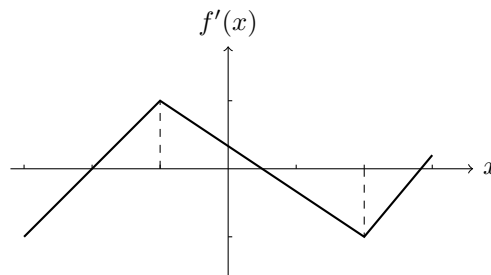
Name: _____

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Q210. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Given the graph of f' . The graph below is $y = f'(x)$ for a differentiable function f .

1. For which x is f increasing? decreasing?
2. At which x does f have a local maximum? a local minimum?
3. Sketch a possible shape of $y = f(x)$ on the same interval.



Final Answer: _____

Q211. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Rational function (state the domain!). For $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-2}$:

1. find $f'(x)$ and solve $f'(x) = 0$;
2. determine where f is increasing/decreasing (give intervals in the correct domain);
3. indicate the role of the vertical asymptote in your answer.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Q212. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Trigonometric on a closed interval (technology allowed). For $f(x) = \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x)$ on $[0, 2\pi]$:

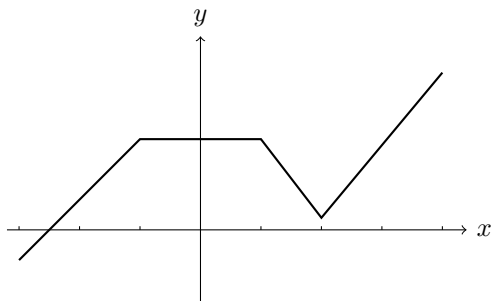
1. find $f'(x)$ and solve $f'(x) = 0$ on the interval;
2. list the subintervals where f is increasing and where it is decreasing;
3. identify any local maxima/minima (as x -values) within $[0, 2\pi]$.

Final Answer: _____

Q213. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Piecewise linear graph of f . A function f is defined for $-3 \leq x \leq 4$ and its graph is shown.

1. State the intervals where f is increasing, decreasing, and constant.
2. At which x is $f'(x)$ undefined? Explain using the graph.



Final Answer: _____

Q214. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Sign chart from a factored derivative. Suppose $f'(x) = (x - 1)^2(x + 2)(3 - x)$.

1. Without expanding, determine the sign of $f'(x)$ on each interval determined by the critical points.
2. State the intervals where f is increasing/decreasing.
3. Classify the stationary points of f at $x = -2, 1, 3$ (max/min/flat/none).

Final Answer: _____

Q215. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Table of derivative values. The table gives approximate values of $f'(x)$.

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
$f'(x)$	-1.2	-0.5	0	0.8	0.4	0	-0.6	-0.2

1. On which subintervals of $[-3, 4]$ is f increasing? decreasing?
2. Estimate the x -values of any local maxima or minima of f suggested by the data.

Final Answer: _____

Q216. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

From monotonicity of f to f' . A differentiable function f satisfies: f is increasing on $(-\infty, -1)$, decreasing on $(-1, 2)$, and increasing on $(2, \infty)$. Sketch a possible graph of $f'(x)$ consistent with this information, indicating the likely zeros and the sign of f' on each interval.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

SL5,3 Basic differentiation

Q217. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Differentiate basic powers. Use the power rule to find $f'(x)$ for each:

1. $f(x) = 7x^6$
2. $f(x) = -4x^{-3}$
3. $f(x) = \frac{5}{x} = 5x^{-1}$
4. $f(x) = 12$

Final Answer: _____

Q218. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Polynomials with integer exponents. Differentiate and simplify:

$$g(x) = 3x^7 - 5x^4 + 2x^3 - 9x + 6 - \frac{8}{x^2}.$$

Write your final answer with integer powers of x .

Final Answer: _____

Q219. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Slope at a point. For $h(x) = 2x^5 - x^2 + 3x - 4$,

1. find $h'(x)$;
2. find the slope of the graph at $x = -1$;
3. hence write the tangent line at $x = -1$.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Final Answer: _____

Q220. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Tangent and normal. Let $y = x^4 - 2x^2 + 1$.

1. Find the equation of the tangent at $x = 2$.
2. Find the equation of the normal at $x = 2$.

Final Answer: _____

Q221. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Stationary points of a cubic. For $f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x + 1$:

1. compute $f'(x)$ and solve $f'(x) = 0$;
2. state whether each stationary point is a local maximum or minimum (use the sign of f' or f'');
3. give the coordinates of the stationary points.

Final Answer: _____

Q222. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Increasing/decreasing via a factored derivative. A function has derivative $f'(x) = x(x - 3)^2(x + 1)$.

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. Without expanding, determine the sign of $f'(x)$ on the intervals determined by the roots.
2. State where f is increasing and where it is decreasing.
3. Classify the stationary point at $x = 3$.

Final Answer: _____

Q223. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Find unknown coefficients from derivative data. Let $p(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + 4$. Given $p'(1) = 0$ and $p'(2) = 6$, and the tangent at $x = 0$ is horizontal,

1. find a, b, c ;
2. write $p(x)$ explicitly.

Final Answer: _____

Q224. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Parallel/perpendicular tangents. For $y = 2x^3 - x$, find all points on the curve where the tangent is

1. parallel to the line $y = 5x - 1$;
2. perpendicular to the line $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 3$.

Give the equations of the required tangents.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Q225. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Applied rate of change (units). The displacement of a car is modelled by $s(t) = 4t^3 - 3t^2 + 2$ (metres, t in seconds).

1. Find the velocity $v(t)$ and acceleration $a(t)$.
2. Evaluate $v(2)$ and $a(2)$ with correct units.

Final Answer: _____

Q226. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Rational with integer exponents. Rewrite $r(x) = \frac{3x^2 - 1}{x^3}$ using integer powers of x only, then differentiate.

Final Answer: _____

Q227. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Optimisation with a polynomial (power rule only). A box without a lid is made from a square sheet of side 20 cm by cutting out equal squares of side x cm from the corners and folding up the sides. The volume is

$$V(x) = x(20 - 2x)^2, \quad 0 < x < 10.$$

1. Differentiate V and find critical values.
2. Determine the value of x that maximises V (justify with the sign of V' or V'').

Name: _____

Date: _____

Final Answer: _____

Q228. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Graph-based derivative estimate (power rule check). Consider $f(x) = x^4 - 4x^2 + 1$. Use algebra to compute $f'(x)$ and evaluate $f'(1)$. Then, using nearby values $x = 0.9$ and $x = 1.1$, estimate the slope numerically via a secant and compare with your exact derivative value.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

SL 5.4 Tangents and normals

Q229. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Tangent and normal at a given x -value. For $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x - 7$,

1. find $f'(x)$;
2. find the equation of the tangent to $y = f(x)$ at $x = 2$;
3. find the equation of the normal there.

Final Answer: _____

Q230. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Tangent through a given point on the curve. The point $P(1, \ln 3)$ lies on $y = \ln(3x)$. Find the equation of the tangent line at P and write it in the form $y = mx + c$.

Final Answer: _____

Q231. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Normal line. For $y = e^{2x}$, find the equation of the normal at $x = \ln 2$. Give your answer in the form $ax + by + c = 0$ with integer coefficients.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Q232. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Tangent parallel to a given line. Let $y = x^3 - 3x$. Find all points on the curve where the tangent is parallel to the line $y = 6x - 4$.

Final Answer: _____

Q233. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Tangent perpendicular to a given line. For $y = \sqrt{x}$ (domain $x > 0$), find the point(s) where the tangent is perpendicular to the line $3x + y = 0$. Then write the normal at that point.

Final Answer: _____

Q234. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Horizontal and vertical tangents. Consider $y = x^{2/3}(x - 3)$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

1. Find all x where the curve has a horizontal tangent.
2. Determine whether the curve has a vertical tangent or a cusp at $x = 0$, and justify briefly.

Final Answer: _____

Q235. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Normal passing through a fixed point. For the curve $y = x^2 + 1$, find the point(s) on the curve whose *normal* passes through the point $(0, 2)$.

Final Answer: _____

Q236. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Tangent to a circle (analytic). The circle $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ and the line $\ell : y = mx + 1$ are tangent. Find the possible values of m and the point(s) of tangency.

Final Answer: _____

Q237. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Exponential model; technology may help. Let $f(x) = 5e^{-0.4x} + 1$.

1. Find the tangent at $x = 2$.
2. Use technology to *numerically* find $x > 0$ such that the normal at $(x, f(x))$ passes through the origin. Give x to two decimal places and the corresponding line equation.

Final Answer: _____

Q238. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Where is the tangent of given slope? For $y = \sin x + \frac{x}{2}$ (radians),

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. show that $y' = \cos x + \frac{1}{2}$;
2. find all $x \in [0, 2\pi]$ at which the tangent has slope 1;
3. write the tangent line equation for one such x .

Final Answer: _____

Q239. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Normal of minimal distance to a point. For $y = x^2 - 4x + 7$, find the point on the curve where the *normal* line is closest to the point $(0, 0)$ (i.e., the normal passes through $(0, 0)$). Then find the corresponding tangent equation.

Final Answer: _____

Q240. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Graph-and-verify (technology). A function f is given by $f(x) = \ln(x + 2) - \frac{x}{3}$ for $x > -2$.

1. Compute the tangent at $x = 1$.
2. Use graphing technology to draw the curve and this tangent on the same axes and verify visually that your line touches the curve only at the computed point.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

SL 5.5 Integration

Q241. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Indefinite integrals (power rule). Find $\int f(x) dx$ and simplify. Include $+C$.

1. $f(x) = 7x^5 - 3x^2 + 4$

2. $f(x) = 2x^{-3} - 5x^{-1} + 9x$

3. $f(x) = -6x^7 + x - 8$

Final Answer: _____

Q242. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Determine the constant from a boundary condition. Given $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 + x$ and $y = 10$ when $x = 1$, find the particular solution $y(x)$.

Final Answer: _____

Q243. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Initial value problem (velocity \rightarrow displacement). A particle moves on a line with velocity $v(t) = 4t - 3 \text{ m s}^{-1}$. When $t = 0 \text{ s}$ its position is $s(0) = 2 \text{ m}$.

1. Find the displacement $s(t)$.

2. How far is the particle from the origin at $t = 5 \text{ s}$?

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

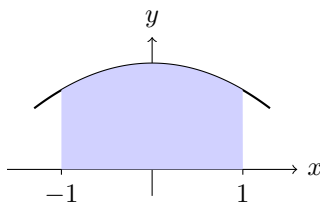
Q244. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)**Evaluate a definite integral.** Compute exactly:

$$\int_2^6 (3x^2 + 4) dx.$$

(You may check with technology.)

Final Answer: _____Q245. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)**Area under a curve above the x -axis.** Let $f(x) = 4 - x^2$. On the interval $[-1, 1]$ the curve lies above the x -axis.

1. Write a definite integral for the shaded area and evaluate it.
2. Give the area to two decimal places.

**Final Answer:** _____Q246. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Area where the function changes sign. For $g(x) = x^2 - 4x$, the curve meets the x -axis at $x = 0$ and $x = 4$. On $[0, 4]$, part of the curve is below the axis.

1. Sketch and shade the region between the curve and the x -axis on $[0, 4]$.
2. Compute the *total* area between the curve and the x -axis by splitting at the zeros.

Final Answer: _____

Q247. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Recover a function from its derivative (boundary value). A function $y = f(x)$ satisfies $f'(x) = 5x^4 - 2x$ and $f(2) = 7$.

1. Find $f(x)$.
2. Determine $f(0)$.

Final Answer: _____

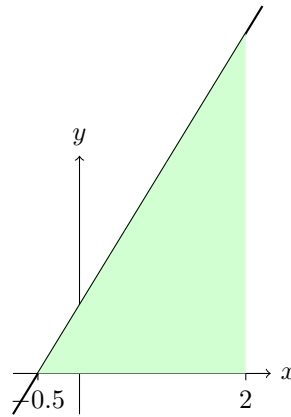
Q248. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Area interpretation (set up the integral first). The graph of $y = 2x + 1$ and the x -axis enclose a region for $x \in [-0.5, 2]$ where the line is above the axis.

1. Write a definite integral representing this area.
2. Evaluate the area.

Name: _____

Date: _____



Final Answer: _____

Q249. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Average value (optional extension, can be checked with technology). The average value of f on $[a, b]$ is $\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$. Find the average value of $f(x) = 3x^2 - x$ on $[1, 4]$.

Final Answer: _____

Q250. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

From acceleration to position (two integrations). A moving object has acceleration $a(t) = 6t$ m s⁻². At $t = 0$ s the velocity is $v(0) = 2$ m s⁻¹ and the position is $s(0) = 5$ m.

1. Find $v(t)$.
2. Find $s(t)$.
3. How far has the object travelled between $t = 0$ and $t = 3$ s? (Use a definite integral of $v(t)$ if needed.)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

SL 5.6 Local minimums and maximums

Q251. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Solve $f'(x) = 0$ and classify. For $f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x + 2$:

1. Find the x -values where the gradient is zero.
2. Determine whether each is a local maximum, a local minimum, or neither (use f'' or a sign chart of f').
3. Give the coordinates of the stationary points.

Final Answer: _____

Q252. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Closed interval: local vs global. Let $g(x) = x^4 - 4x^2$ on the domain $-3 \leq x \leq 3$.

1. Solve $g'(x) = 0$ and classify the stationary points.
2. Find the greatest and least *values* of $g(x)$ on $[-3, 3]$ (justify by checking endpoints).

Final Answer: _____

Q253. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Classifying from a factored derivative. A differentiable function has derivative

$$h'(x) = (x - 2)^2(x + 1).$$

1. State all stationary x -values.
2. Without finding $h(x)$, decide the nature of the stationary point(s) at each value (local max/min or stationary point of inflection). Explain using the sign of h' .

Name: _____

Date: _____

Final Answer: _____

Q254. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Technology: locate a turning point. On $0 \leq x \leq 10$, let $p(x) = x e^{-0.3x}$.

1. Use technology to solve $p'(x) = 0$. Give the x -value correct to three decimal places.
2. Verify that this x gives a local maximum and find the corresponding $p(x)$.

Final Answer: _____

Q255. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Applied maximum (horizontal tangent). The revenue (in \$) from selling an item at price p dollars is

$$R(p) = -200p^2 + 5200p, \quad p > 0.$$

1. Find the price that maximizes revenue (solve $R'(p) = 0$).
2. State the maximum revenue.

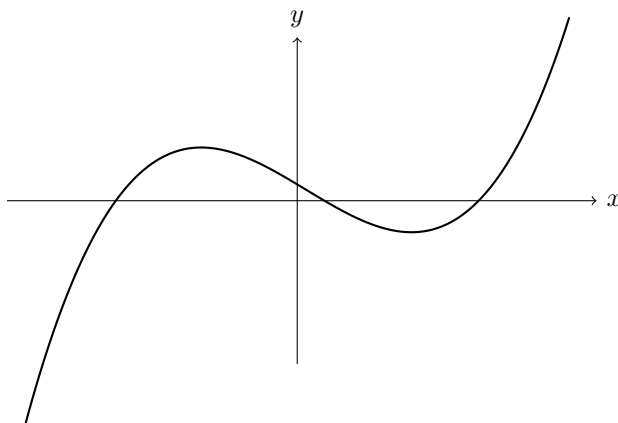
Final Answer: _____

Q256. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Sketch-based estimation. The curve below is $y = f(x)$.

Name: _____

Date: _____



1. Estimate the x -values where $f'(x) = 0$.
2. Classify each stationary point as a local maximum or local minimum from the shape.

Final Answer: _____

Q257. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Rational function. For $q(x) = \frac{x^3 - 3x}{x^2 + 1}$:

1. Compute $q'(x)$ and solve $q'(x) = 0$ (you may use technology for solving the resulting equation).
2. Classify the stationary points using a sign chart of q' .

Final Answer: _____

Q258. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Count of stationary points from f' . Suppose $r'(x) = x^3 - 4x$ and r is defined for all real x .

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. Find all real roots of $r'(x)$.
2. Determine the intervals where r is increasing and decreasing.
3. Classify the stationary points of r .

Final Answer: _____

Q259. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Horizontal tangents for a sinusoid with trend. Let $s(x) = \sin x + 0.2x$ for real x .

1. Solve $s'(x) = 0$ on $[-3\pi, 3\pi]$.
2. Identify which of these correspond to local minima of s (use $s''(x)$ or the sign of s').

Final Answer: _____

Q260. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Local does not mean global. A function t has stationary points at $x = -2$ (local max), $x = 1$ (local min), and no others. On the domain $[-5, 4]$ it also satisfies $t(-5) = 20$ and $t(4) = 18$.

1. Explain why the *global* maximum on $[-5, 4]$ may occur at an endpoint.
2. Which x -values are candidates for the global maximum and minimum on $[-5, 4]$? (No computation of t at interior points required.)

Final Answer: _____

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Name: _____

Date: _____

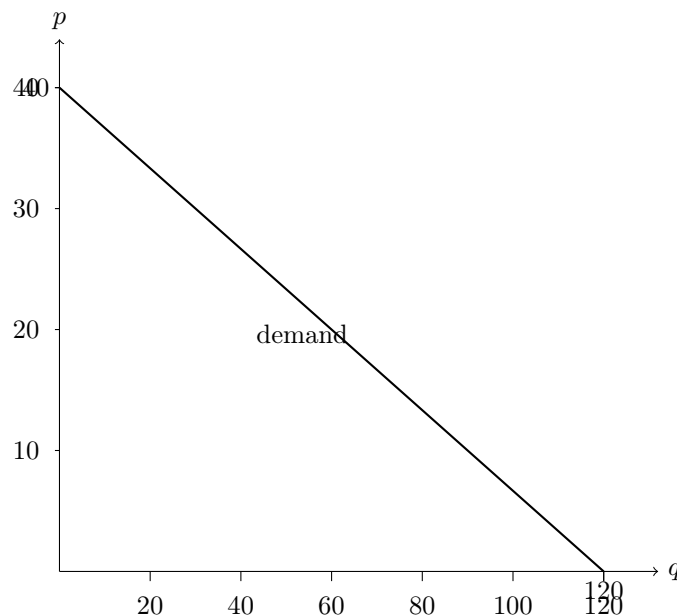
SL 5.7 Optimisation**Q261.** [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Price to maximise profit (linear demand). A shop estimates that weekly demand for a product is

$$q = 120 - 3p,$$

where p is the selling price (in \$) and q the number sold. The weekly cost to produce q items is $C(q) = 420 + 8q$ dollars.

1. Write the revenue $R(q)$, the profit $P(q) = R(q) - C(q)$ and then P as a function of p only.
2. Find the price p that maximises the profit and the corresponding maximum profit.
3. What price gives zero profit (breakeven)?

**Final Answer:** _____

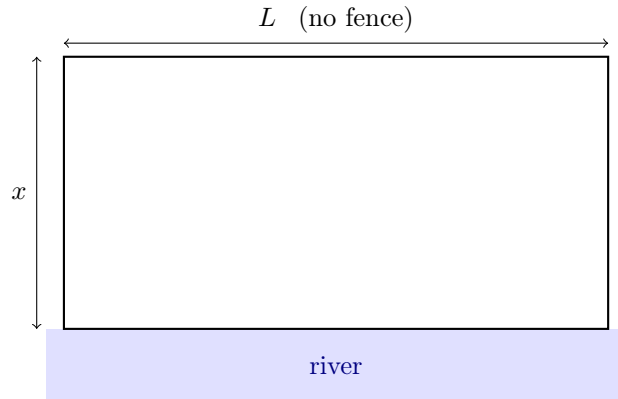
Q262. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Rectangular paddock beside a river. A farmer has L metres of fencing to make a rectangular paddock beside a straight river (no fence is needed along the river side).

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1. Let x be the distance perpendicular to the river. Write the area A as a function of x and L .
2. Find the dimensions that maximise the area.
3. State the maximum area in terms of L .

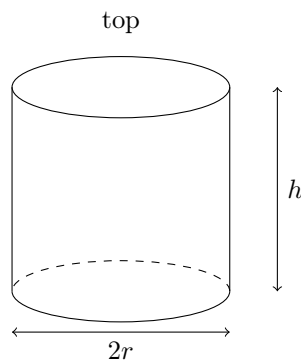


Final Answer: _____

Q263. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Cylindrical can: minimum surface for fixed volume. A can must hold 500 cm^3 of liquid. It has a circular top and base and a curved side (ignore seams).

1. Express the surface area S in terms of the radius r only.
2. Find the values of r and h that minimise S .
3. State the minimum surface area to the nearest cm^2 .



Name: _____

Date: _____

Final Answer: _____

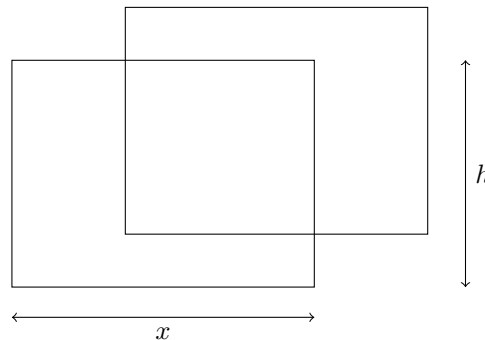
Q264. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Packaging with different material costs. A closed rectangular box with square base of side x cm and height h cm has volume 2000 cm^3 . The base material costs \$0.06 per cm^2 , the lid \$0.03 per cm^2 , and the sides \$0.04 per cm^2 .

1. Show that the total cost can be expressed as

$$C(x) = 0.09x^2 + \frac{320}{x} \quad \text{dollars.}$$

2. Find x and h that minimise the cost and state the minimum cost.



Final Answer: _____

Q265. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Maximise the volume of a cylinder inside a sphere. A right circular cylinder is inscribed in a sphere of radius $R = 5$ cm (the cylinder's axis passes through the centre of the sphere).

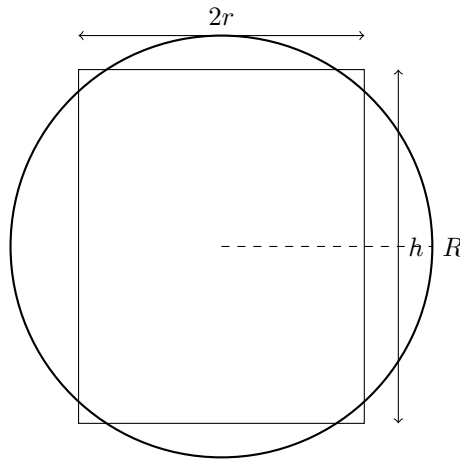
1. Show that the cylinder volume can be written as

$$V(r) = \pi r^2 \left(2\sqrt{R^2 - r^2} \right) \quad (0 < r < R).$$

Name: _____

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2. Find the radius r and height h that maximise the cylinder's volume, and the maximum volume.



Final Answer: _____

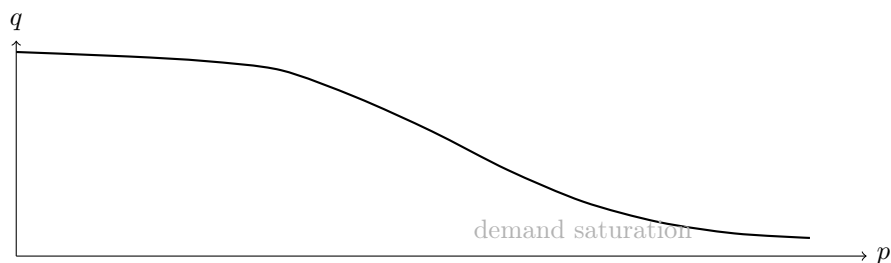
Q266. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Maximise profit with a saturation model. A company models weekly sales by

$$q(p) = \frac{900}{1 + e^{0.4(p-18)}} \quad (\text{units if the price is } p \text{ dollars}).$$

The weekly cost is $C(q) = 2000 + 6q$ dollars.

- Express the profit P as a function of p only.
- Use calculus (and technology to solve numerically) to find the price that maximises profit and the corresponding weekly profit (nearest dollar).
- Give a brief reason why very low or very high prices reduce profit in this model.



Name: _____

Date: _____

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

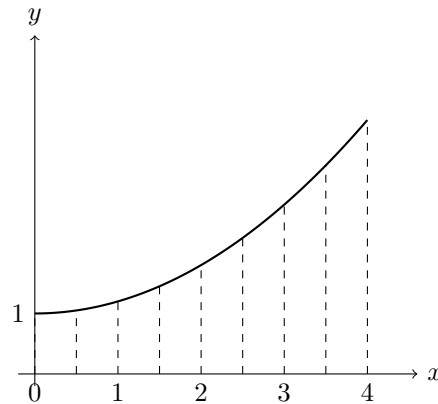
Date: _____

SL 5.8 Numerical methods - Trapezium rule**Q267.** [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

From a function (equal subintervals). Let $f(x) = 0.2x^2 + 1$. Use the composite trapezoidal rule with $n = 8$ equal subintervals to estimate

$$\int_0^4 f(x) dx.$$

Show your step size h and the working you use to combine the ordinates.



Final Answer: _____

Q268. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Velocity table to distance. The velocity v (m s^{-1}) of a vehicle was recorded every 5 s.

t (s)	0	5	10	15	20	25	30
v (m s^{-1})	0	12	21	27	30	29	26

1. Use the trapezoidal rule to estimate the distance travelled in the first 30 s.
2. Hence estimate the average velocity over this time.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Q269. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Cross-sectional area from equally spaced measurements. At equally spaced positions $x = 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12$ (m), the depth y (m) of a channel was measured.

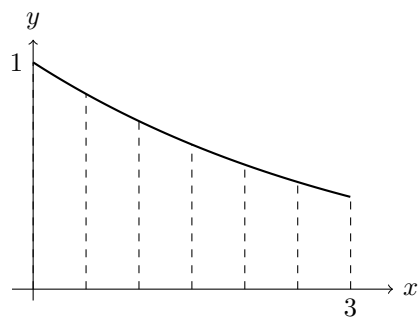
x (m)	0	2	4	6	8	10	12
y (m)	0	1.8	2.5	3.1	2.7	2.0	0

Use the trapezoidal rule to estimate the cross-sectional area of the channel (in m^2). Comment briefly on why the estimate is reasonable in this context.

Final Answer: _____

Q270. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Overestimate or underestimate? Consider $f(x) = e^{-0.3x}$ on $0 \leq x \leq 3$. Use $n = 6$ equal subintervals to obtain the trapezoidal estimate of $\int_0^3 f(x) dx$. Then decide, with a reason based on the concavity of f , whether the trapezoidal estimate is an overestimate or an underestimate of the true area.



Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Q271. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Sine curve and comparison. Estimate $\int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, dx$ using the trapezoidal rule with step size $h = \frac{\pi}{6}$ (so $n = 6$ subintervals). State clearly the ordinates you use.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

AHL 5.9 Differentiation of further functions

Q272. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Basic derivatives. Find $\frac{d}{dx}$ of each function.

1. $y = \sin x$

2. $y = \cos x$

3. $y = \tan x$

4. $y = e^x$

5. $y = \ln x$

6. $y = x^{5/3}$

Final Answer: _____

Q273. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Chain rule (composites). Differentiate the following.

1. $y = \sin(3x^2)$

2. $y = e^{2x-1}$

3. $y = \ln(\sqrt{x^2 + 1})$

4. $y = (5 - 2x)^7$

5. $y = (x^2 + x + 1)^{3/2}$

Final Answer: _____

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Q274. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Product rule. Compute y' .

1. $y = x^2 e^{3x}$

2. $y = (x + 1) \ln x$

3. $y = x \sin(2x)$

Final Answer: _____

Q275. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Quotient rule. Differentiate the following.

1. $y = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x - 1}$

2. $y = \frac{\tan x}{x}$

3. $y = \frac{e^x}{x^2}$

Final Answer: _____

Q276. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Mixed rules.

1. $y = e^x \cos x$.

2. $y = \ln(x^2 + 1) \sin(3x)$.

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3. $y = (x^2 + 1)e^{-x^2}$.

Find y' in each case and then evaluate y' at $x = 0$.

Final Answer: _____

Q277. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Tangent and normal. For $y = xe^{-x^2}$:

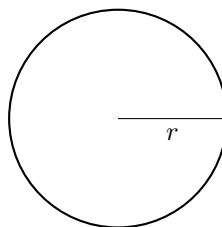
1. Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.
2. Find the equation of the tangent line at $x = 1$.
3. Hence find the equation of the normal line at $x = 1$.

Final Answer: _____

Q278. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Related rates: expanding circle. A circular oil slick expands so that its radius r (m) increases at a constant rate $\frac{dr}{dt} = 0.30 \text{ m min}^{-1}$.

1. Find the rate of change of the area $A = \pi r^2$ when $r = 20$ m.
2. Find the rate of change of the circumference $C = 2\pi r$ when $r = 20$ m.



expanding circle

Name: _____

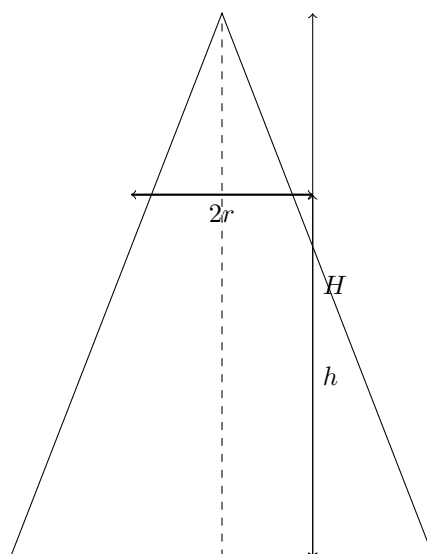
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Final Answer: _____

Q279. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Related rates: water in a cone. Water is poured into a right circular cone standing on its tip. The cone has height $H = 30$ cm and top radius $R = 10$ cm. Let h be the depth of water and r its surface radius at time t seconds. Because the triangles are similar, $r = \frac{R}{H}h = \frac{1}{3}h$.

1. Express the volume V of water as a function of h only.
2. If the volume increases at $\frac{dV}{dt} = 15 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$, find $\frac{dh}{dt}$ when $h = 12$ cm.



Final Answer: _____

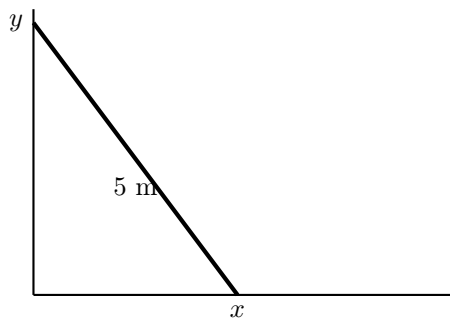
Q280. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Related rates: sliding ladder. A 5 m ladder leans against a vertical wall. The bottom slides

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away from the wall at 0.8 m s^{-1} . When the bottom is 3 m from the wall, how fast is the top sliding down?



Final Answer: _____

Q281. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Log and trig composite.

1. Differentiate $y = \ln(\cos x)$.
2. Hence find the slope of the tangent to $y = \ln(\cos x)$ at $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

Final Answer: _____

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AHL5.10 Second derivative**Q282.** [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)**Compute first and second derivatives.** Find $f'(x)$ and $f''(x)$ for each function.

1. $f(x) = 3x^4 - 5x^2 + 7$

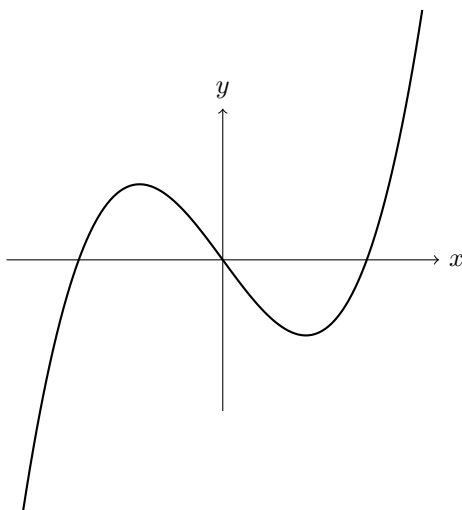
2. $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x - 2}$ (simplify the result)

3. $f(x) = e^{2x} \sin x$

4. $f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 1)$

Final Answer: _____**Q283.** [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)**Second derivative test (polynomial).** Let $f(x) = x^3 - 3x$.

1. Find all critical points.
2. Use the second derivative test to classify each critical point as a local maximum or minimum.
3. State the x -intervals where f is increasing and decreasing.



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Final Answer: _____

Q284. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Point of inflection (sign change test). For $g(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x$:

1. Find $g''(x)$ and solve $g''(x) = 0$.
2. Show that the concavity changes at this x -value and hence identify the point of inflection (give coordinates).

Final Answer: _____

Q285. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Concavity intervals from f'' . Consider $h(x) = \ln x$ on $(0, \infty)$.

1. Compute $h''(x)$.
2. Decide for which x the graph is concave-up or concave-down.
3. Explain why there are no points of inflection.

Final Answer: _____

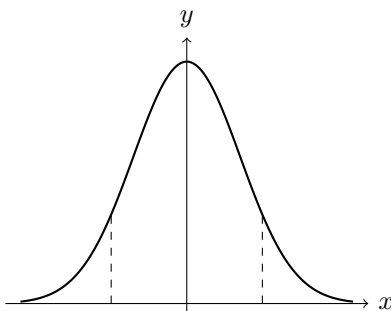
Q286. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Inflection in a bell-shaped curve. Let $y = e^{-x^2}$.

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1. Show that $y''(x) = (4x^2 - 2)e^{-x^2}$.
2. Find all inflection points and the intervals on which the curve is concave-up or concave-down.



Final Answer: _____

Q287. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Second derivative test may be inconclusive. Let $p(x) = x^4$.

1. Find $p'(x)$ and $p''(x)$, and determine all critical points.
2. Apply the second derivative test at each critical point and comment on why it is inconclusive or conclusive.
3. Use another method (e.g. sign of p' or the graph) to classify the critical point(s).

Final Answer: _____

Q288. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Concavity and sketch from derivative information. A function f is twice differentiable on $[-3, 3]$ and satisfies

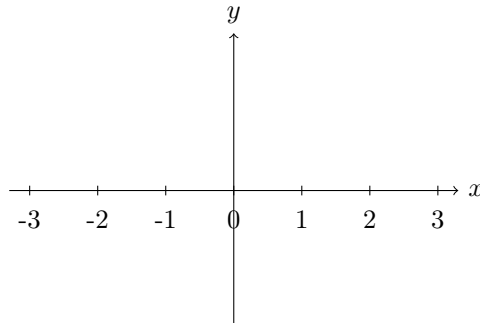
$$f'(x) > 0 \text{ on } (-3, -1), \quad f'(x) < 0 \text{ on } (-1, 1), \quad f'(x) > 0 \text{ on } (1, 3),$$

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$$f''(x) < 0 \text{ on } (-3, 0), \quad f''(x) > 0 \text{ on } (0, 3).$$

1. Mark on the x -axis the likely locations of a local max/min.
2. Decide where f is concave-up and concave-down and locate any point of inflection.
3. Produce a neat qualitative sketch consistent with this information (no exact scale required).



Final Answer: _____

Q289. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Applied context (kinematics). A particle moves along a line with position $s(t) = t^3 - 6t^2 + 9t$ metres (t in seconds).

1. Find the velocity $v(t)$ and acceleration $a(t)$.
2. Determine the time intervals when the velocity is increasing and when it is decreasing. (Hint: relate this to the sign of $a(t)$.)
3. State the time and position of any point of inflection of $s(t)$ and interpret it physically.

Final Answer: _____

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AHL 5.11 - Integration by substitution

Q290. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Indefinite integral: power rule. Find

$$\int (3x^{5/2} - 4x^{-3} + 7) dx$$

and simplify. State the condition on n for $\int x^n dx$ to be valid.

Final Answer: _____

Q291. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Basic trig and exponential. Evaluate the indefinite integrals:

$$\int \sin x dx, \quad \int \cos(3x) dx, \quad \int e^{2x-5} dx.$$

Final Answer: _____

Q292. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Secant squared. Find $\int \sec^2(4x - \frac{\pi}{6}) dx$.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Q293. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Definite integral: powers. Compute

$$\int_1^4 \left(3x^{1/2} + \frac{2}{x^2} \right) dx.$$

Final Answer: _____

Q294. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Definite integral: sine and cosine. Evaluate

$$\int_0^{\pi/3} \cos x \, dx \quad \text{and} \quad \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, dx.$$

Final Answer: _____

Q295. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Substitution (inspection). Find $\int \sin(2x + 5) \, dx$.

Final Answer: _____

Q296. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Name: _____

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Substitution (linear). Evaluate $\int \frac{1}{3x+2} dx$.

Final Answer: _____

Q297. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Substitution with chain rule reverse. Find $\int 4x \sin(x^2) dx$.

Final Answer: _____

Q298. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Quotient in derivative form. Evaluate $\int \frac{\cos(5x)}{1 + \sin(5x)} dx$.

Final Answer: _____

Q299. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Definite integral via substitution. Compute $\int_0^1 2x e^{x^2} dx$ exactly.

Final Answer: _____

Name: _____

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Q300. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Mixed practice (indefinite). Find

$$\int \left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2} + e^x - 5 \cos x \right) dx.$$

Final Answer: _____

Q301. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Initial value problem. A function F satisfies

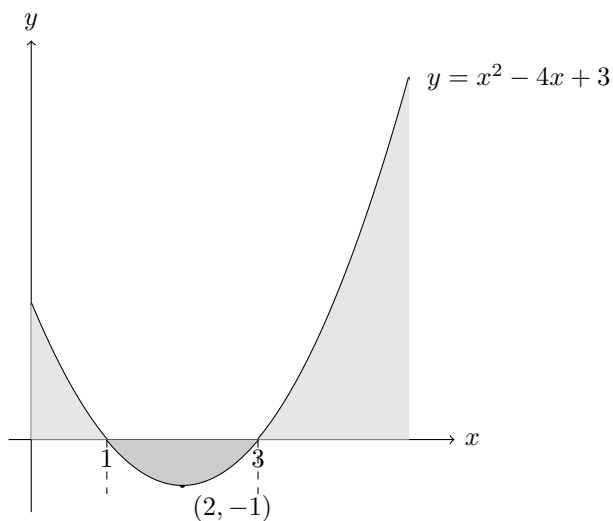
$$F'(x) = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} + e^x, \quad F(0) = 1.$$

Find the explicit formula for $F(x)$.

Final Answer: _____

AHL 5.12 - Area and volumes of revolution**Q302.** [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)**Area with sign and total area.** For the curve $y = x^2 - 4x + 3$ on $0 \leq x \leq 5$:

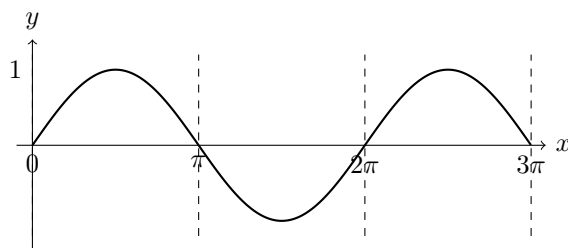
1. Sketch the curve and find the *signed* area $\int_0^5 (x^2 - 4x + 3) dx$.
2. Hence find the *total geometric area* enclosed between the curve and the x -axis on this interval.

**Final Answer:** _____**Q303.** [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)**Sine: signed vs total area.** Let $f(x) = \sin x$ on $0 \leq x \leq 3\pi$.

1. Compute the signed area $\int_0^{3\pi} \sin x dx$.
2. Compute the total geometric area between $y = \sin x$ and the x -axis on $0 \leq x \leq 3\pi$.

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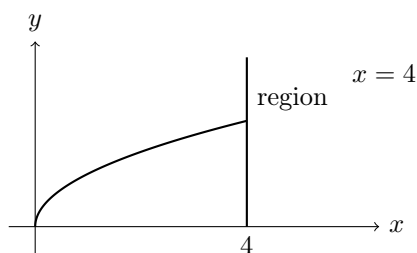
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Final Answer: _____

Q304. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Area with respect to y . Find the area of the region bounded by the parabola $x = y^2$, the vertical line $x = 4$, and the x -axis. (Integrate with respect to y .)



Final Answer: _____

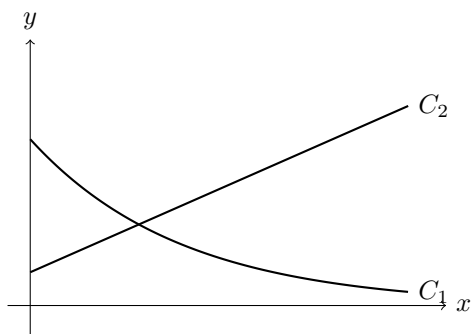
Q305. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Area between two curves. Let $C_1 : y = e^{-x/2}$ and $C_2 : y = 0.2x + 0.2$.

1. Find the points of intersection of C_1 and C_2 .
2. Compute the area of the region enclosed by the two curves.

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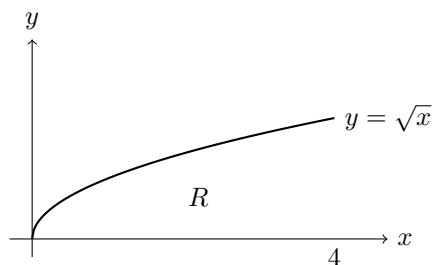


Final Answer: _____

Q306. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Volume of revolution about the x -axis (discs). Let R be the region under the curve $y = \sqrt{x}$ from $x = 0$ to $x = 4$, above the x -axis. Find the volume when R is revolved about the x -axis. (Use

$$V = \int_a^b \pi y^2 dx.)$$



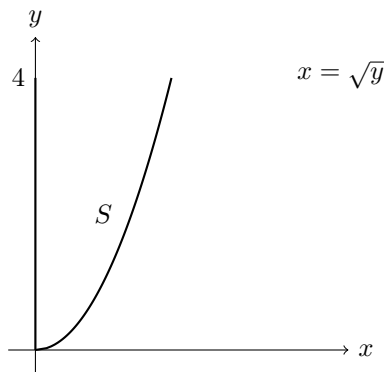
Final Answer: _____

Q307. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

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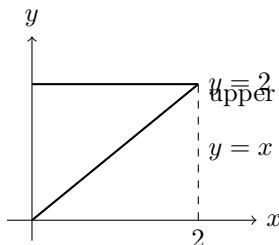
Volume of revolution about the y -axis (discs in y). Let S be the region bounded by the curve $x = \sqrt{y}$, the y -axis, and the lines $y = 0$ and $y = 4$. Find the volume when S is revolved about the y -axis. (Use $V = \int_a^b \pi x^2 dy$.)



Final Answer: _____

Q308. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Washers about the x -axis. Between $x = 0$ and $x = 2$, consider the region bounded above by $y = 2$ and below by $y = x$. Find the volume obtained by revolving this region about the x -axis. (Use washers: $V = \int \pi(R^2 - r^2) dx$.)



Final Answer: _____

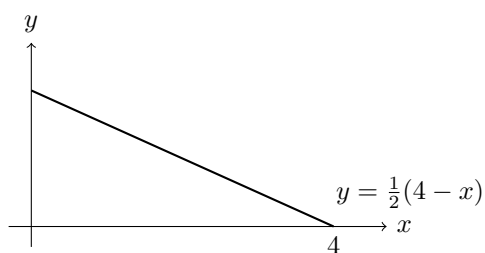
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Q309. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Set up two integrals (do not evaluate). Let T be the region bounded by $y = \frac{1}{2}(4 - x)$, the x -axis, and $x = 0$.

1. Write an integral in x for the volume when T is revolved about the x -axis.
2. Express x as a function of y and write an integral in y for the volume when T is revolved about the y -axis.

**Final Answer:** _____

Name: _____

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AHL 5.13 - Kinematics

Q310. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Displacement, velocity and acceleration from $s(t)$. A particle moves on a straight line with displacement (in metres)

$$s(t) = t^3 - 6t^2 + 9t - 2, \quad t \geq 0.$$

1. Find the velocity $v(t)$ and acceleration $a(t)$.
2. Find the time(s) when the particle is at rest.
3. Find the displacement between $t = 0$ and $t = 5$.
4. Find the total distance travelled on $0 \leq t \leq 5$.

Final Answer: _____

Q311. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Signed displacement vs total distance from $v(t)$. The velocity (m s^{-1}) of a car is $v(t) = 3t - 6$, for $0 \leq t \leq 5$ (time in s).

1. Compute the signed displacement $\int_0^5 v(t) dt$.
2. Compute the total distance travelled $\int_0^5 |v(t)| dt$.
3. State the time intervals when the car is moving in the positive direction.

Final Answer: _____

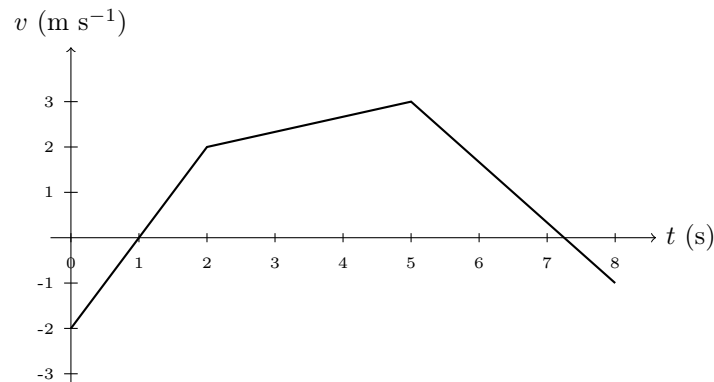
Q312. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Reading displacement and distance from a v - t graph. The velocity $v(t)$ (m s^{-1}) of a runner is shown below for $0 \leq t \leq 8$ s.

1. Determine the signed displacement over $0 \leq t \leq 8$.
2. Determine the total distance travelled over $0 \leq t \leq 8$.
3. Find all times when the runner changes direction.



Final Answer: _____

Q313. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Recovering $s(t)$ from $a(t)$ with initial conditions. A particle has acceleration $a(t) = 6t - 4$ m s^{-2} . At $t = 0$ s, its velocity is $v(0) = 2$ m s^{-1} and its displacement is $s(0) = -3$ m.

1. Find the velocity $v(t)$ and displacement $s(t)$.
2. At what time does the particle come to instantaneous rest?
3. How far has it travelled by $t = 5$ s? (Give total distance.)

Final Answer: _____

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Q314. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Using $a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d^2s}{dt^2} = v \frac{dv}{ds}$. A car coasts along a straight road; its acceleration is proportional to its velocity and opposes the motion:

$$a = -k v, \quad k > 0 \text{ constant.}$$

At the point $s = 0$ the speed is v_0 .

1. Using $a = v \frac{dv}{ds}$, show that $v(s) = v_0 e^{-ks}$.
2. How far does the car travel while its speed drops from v_0 to $\frac{1}{2}v_0$?
3. How long does this take?

Final Answer: _____

Q315. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Braking with speed-squared drag. A sled experiences a resistive acceleration $a = -c v^2$ (with $c > 0$ constant). At $s = 0$ its speed is u .

1. Use $a = v \frac{dv}{ds}$ to obtain $v(s)$.
2. Show that the sled never actually stops in finite distance, but find the distance to reduce the speed to $u/3$.
3. Find the time needed to reduce the speed from u to $u/3$.

Final Answer: _____

Q316. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Dot notation. Let $x(t)$ be the position of a particle moving along a line and suppose

$$\dot{x}(t) = 4e^{-t} - 2\sin t, \quad x(0) = 1.$$

1. Find $\ddot{x}(t)$.
2. Find $x(t)$.
3. Determine the total distance travelled on $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$.

Final Answer: _____

Q317. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Displacement from speed data (magnitude of velocity). A cyclist's speed (the magnitude of velocity) is

$$|v(t)| = \begin{cases} 2t, & 0 \leq t < 3, \\ 6 - t, & 3 \leq t \leq 6, \end{cases} \quad (\text{m s}^{-1}; \text{ time in s}).$$

Assume the motion is always in the positive direction.

1. Sketch $|v(t)|$ and compute the distance travelled on $0 \leq t \leq 6$.
2. If instead the cyclist reverses direction instantaneously at $t = 4$ s (keeping the same *speed*), find the signed displacement and the total distance on $0 \leq t \leq 6$.

Final Answer: _____

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AHL 5.14 - Modelling with differential equations and solving by separation of variables

Q318. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Proportional growth to the square root. An algal bloom has mass $G(t)$ (g) at time t (days). The instantaneous growth rate is proportional to \sqrt{G} .

1. Form a differential equation for G and state the constant(s).
2. Solve for the *general solution*.
3. If $G(0) = 9$ g and $G(4) = 25$ g, find $G(t)$.

Final Answer: _____

Q319. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Exponential model. A culture of bacteria has population $P(t)$. The rate of change of P is proportional to P .

1. Write the differential equation and solve it to obtain the general solution.
2. If $P(0) = 1200$ and the doubling time is 8 hours, find $P(t)$ and $P(20)$.

Final Answer: _____

Q320. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Radioactive decay (half-life). A substance has mass $m(t)$ (mg) and decays at a rate proportional to its current mass. The half-life is 3 years.

1. Set up and solve the differential equation for $m(t)$.
2. If $m(0) = 40$ mg, find the time for the mass to fall to 5 mg.

Name: _____

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Final Answer: _____

Q321. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Newton's law of cooling. A hot drink at temperature $T(t)$ ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) cools in a room at constant ambient temperature $T_a = 22^{\circ}\text{C}$ with rate proportional to the temperature difference from the room.

1. Form the differential equation and solve for the general solution.
2. If $T(0) = 82^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $T(10) = 52^{\circ}\text{C}$ (minutes), find $T(t)$ and the time it reaches 30°C .

Final Answer: _____

Q322. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Logistic growth with carrying capacity. A fish population $N(t)$ (hundreds) follows a logistic model with carrying capacity K and intrinsic growth rate r :

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = rN \left(1 - \frac{N}{K} \right).$$

1. Solve the differential equation to obtain the general solution.
2. Given $K = 500$, $r = 0.6$ (yr^{-1}) and $N(0) = 50$, find $N(t)$ and the time for the population to reach 250.

Final Answer: _____

Q323. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Mixing problem (separable). A 100 L tank initially contains pure water. Brine with concentration 0.3 kg/L flows in at 2 L/min and the well-stirred mixture is drained at the same rate.

1. Let $y(t)$ (kg) be the amount of salt in the tank at time t (min). Set up the differential equation for y .
2. Solve for $y(t)$ and find the time when the concentration reaches 0.2 kg/L.

Final Answer: _____

Q324. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Falling object with linear drag. A ball of mass m falls vertically under gravity and air resistance proportional to its velocity. Let $v(t)$ be the downward velocity.

1. Model the motion with a differential equation and state the constants used.
2. Solve for $v(t)$ given $v(0) = 0$.
3. Find the terminal speed.

Final Answer: _____

Q325. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Tank draining (Torricelli's law). Water drains from a vertical tank; the height $h(t)$ satisfies $\frac{dh}{dt} = -k\sqrt{h}$, where $k > 0$ is constant.

1. Solve for $h(t)$ (general solution).
2. If $h(0) = 1.6$ m and $k = 0.25 \text{ m}^{1/2}\text{s}^{-1}$, find the time for the tank to empty.

Final Answer: _____

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Q326. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Inverse-square heating. A heated wire loses heat at a rate inversely proportional to the square of its temperature $H(t)$ (in appropriate units): $\frac{dH}{dt} = -k/H^2$.

1. Solve for the general solution $H(t)$.
2. With $H(0) = 6$ and $k = 3$, find $H(t)$ and the time when $H = 3$.

Final Answer: _____

Q327. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

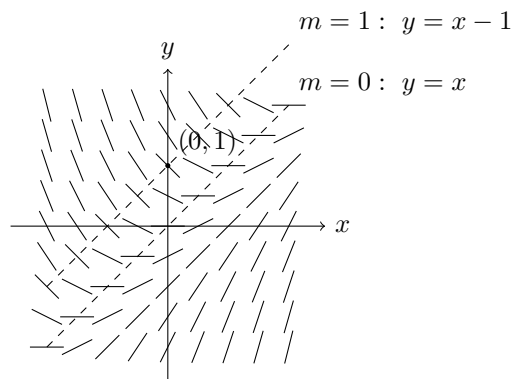
Fitting a separable model from data. A yeast culture satisfies $\frac{dY}{dt} = aY^{\frac{2}{3}}$ with $a > 0$. At $t = 0$, $Y = 8$; at $t = 9$, $Y = 27$.

1. Solve the differential equation for the general solution.
2. Determine a and write the particular solution.
3. Predict Y at $t = 16$.

Final Answer: _____

AHL 5.15- Slope fields and their diagrams**Q328.** [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)**Direction field and integral curve.** Consider the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = x - y$.

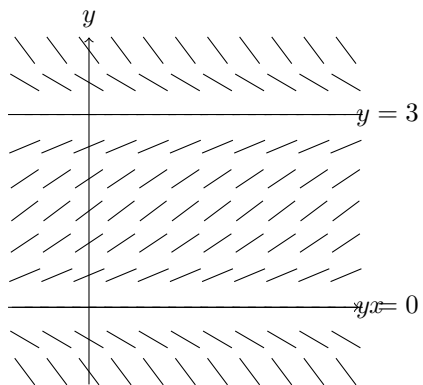
1. Sketch the slope field on $-2 \leq x, y \leq 2$.
2. On the same axes, sketch the solution curve through $(0, 1)$.
3. Draw the *isoclines* for slopes $m = 0$ and $m = 1$, and explain how they help your sketch.

**Final Answer:** _____**Q329.** [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)**Logistic slope field; equilibria and stability.** Consider $\frac{dy}{dx} = y\left(1 - \frac{y}{3}\right)$.

1. Sketch the slope field on $-1 \leq x \leq 4$, $-1 \leq y \leq 4$.
2. Identify the equilibrium solutions and classify each as stable/unstable.
3. Sketch solution curves for $y(0) = 0.5$, $y(0) = 2$, and $y(0) = 4$.

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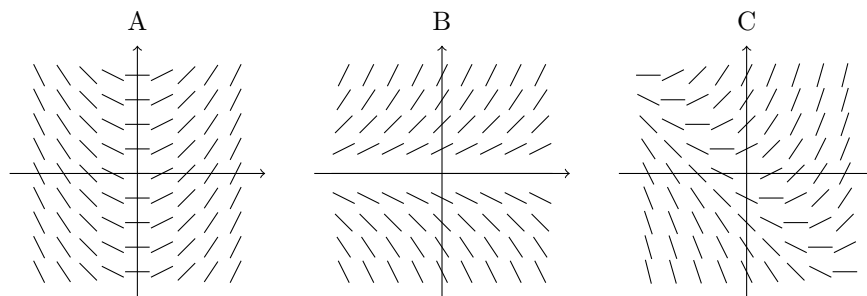
Final Answer: _____

Q330. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Match the equation to the slope field. Three slope fields (A, B, C) are shown. Match each with one of

(i) $\frac{dy}{dx} = x$, (ii) $\frac{dy}{dx} = y$, (iii) $\frac{dy}{dx} = x + y$.

Explain your reasoning (use isoclines or symmetry).



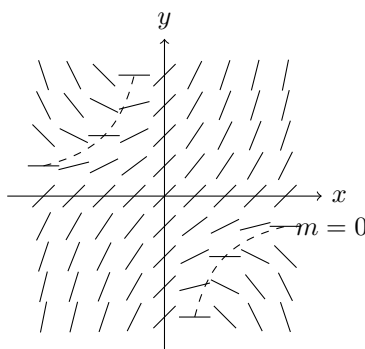
Final Answer: _____

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Q331. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)**Isoclines from a slope field.** For $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + xy$:

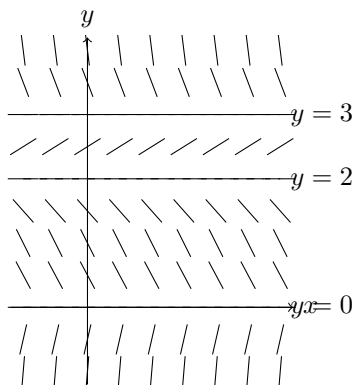
1. Sketch the slope field on $-2 \leq x, y \leq 2$.
2. Find the isoclines (curves along which the slope is constant m).
3. Mark where the field has zero slope and describe regions of positive/negative slope.

**Final Answer:** _____**Q332.** [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)**Equilibria from a cubic in y .** Consider $\frac{dy}{dx} = y(y-2)(3-y)$.

1. Sketch the slope field on $-1 \leq x \leq 3, -1 \leq y \leq 4$.
2. Identify all equilibrium solutions and classify each as stable/unstable/semi-stable.
3. Sketch solution curves for initial values $y(0) = -0.5, 1, 2.5, 3.5$.

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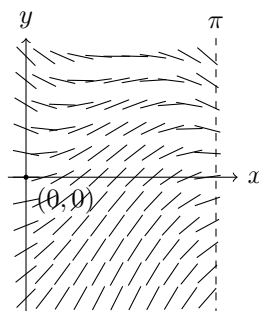


Final Answer: _____

Q333. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Estimating a value from a slope field. The slope field for $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sin x - \frac{y}{2}$ is given below.

1. Sketch the solution through $(0,0)$ and use the field to estimate $y(\pi)$.
2. Explain how the sign and magnitude of the short line segments guide your estimate.



Final Answer: _____

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AHL 5.16- Euler's method

Q334. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Forward Euler: table and value. Use Euler's method with step size $h = 0.2$ to approximate the solution of

$$y' = x + y, \quad y(0) = 1,$$

at $x = 1.0$.

1. Write the Euler update $y_{n+1} = y_n + h f(x_n, y_n)$ for this IVP.
2. Complete a table of (x_n, y_n) for $n = 0, 1, \dots, 5$.
3. The exact solution is $y(x) = 2e^x - x - 1$. Compute the absolute error at $x = 1.0$.

Final Answer: _____

Q335. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Step-size comparison. Apply Euler's method to

$$y' = y \left(1 - \frac{y}{3} \right), \quad y(0) = 0.6,$$

to approximate $y(2)$ using:

1. step size $h = 0.5$,
2. step size $h = 0.25$.

Compare the two approximations and comment on how halving h affects the result.

Final Answer: _____

Q336. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Name: _____

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Threshold time by Euler stepping. A cooling model satisfies $y' = -0.7y + 0.3$ with $y(0) = 0$. Using Euler's method with $h = 0.2$, iterate forward until $y_n \geq 0.25$.

1. List the first few (x_n, y_n) values.
2. Report the smallest $t = x_n$ such that $y_n \geq 0.25$.
3. Use linear interpolation between the last two steps to refine the hitting time.

Final Answer: _____

Q337. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Spreadsheet setup. For the IVP $y' = \sin x - \frac{1}{2}y$, $y(0) = 1$, suppose a spreadsheet has x_0 in cell A2, y_0 in B2, and the step h in D1 = 0.1.

1. Write the formulas for cells A3 and B3 that implement one Euler step.
2. Copy down to approximate $y(1)$.
3. Briefly explain how you would change the sheet to try a different step size easily.

Final Answer: _____

Q338. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Euler polygon vs exact curve. Consider $y' = x - y$, $y(0) = 1$.

1. Perform three Euler steps with $h = 0.5$ to approximate $y(1.5)$.
2. The exact solution is $y(x) = x - 1 + 2e^{-x}$. Compute the true value at $x = 1.5$ and the percentage error of the Euler approximation.
3. On axes, sketch the Euler polygon alongside the exact curve, and label all step points.

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Final Answer: _____

Q339. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Global error estimate by halving h . For $y' = y \cos x$, $y(0) = 1$, approximate $y(\frac{\pi}{2})$ using Euler's method with

1. $h = \frac{\pi}{8}$,

2. $h = \frac{\pi}{16}$.

Assuming Euler's global error is $O(h)$, use Richardson extrapolation

$$y^* \approx y_{h/2} + (y_{h/2} - y_h)$$

to produce a refined estimate y^* for $y(\frac{\pi}{2})$.

Final Answer: _____

Q340. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Stability intuition for $y' = \lambda y$. Let $\lambda = -5$ and consider Euler's update $y_{n+1} = (1 + h\lambda)y_n$.

1. For $h \in \{0.05, 0.2, 0.5\}$, compute $1 + h\lambda$.
2. Which step sizes lead to monotone decay in the iterates (no sign flip)? Which lead to oscillatory decay?
3. Explain why large h can give qualitatively wrong behaviour for stiff decay problems.

Final Answer: _____

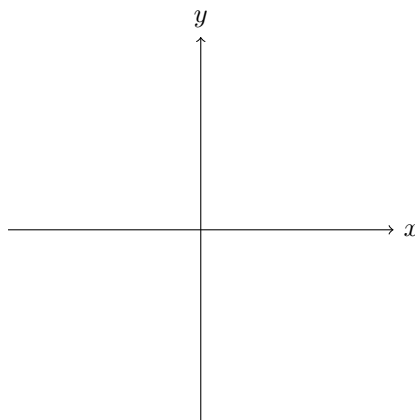
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AHL 5.17- Phase portraits**Q341.** [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)**Centre (purely imaginary): sketch only.** For

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x + 3y, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = -2x - y,$$

1. Compute $\text{tr } A$ and $\det A$, and determine the eigenvalue type (no exact solutions).
2. Sketch the phase portrait (show several closed trajectories) and indicate the direction of motion.

**Final Answer:** _____**Q342.** [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)**Spiral sink: sketch only.** Consider

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -2x - 5y, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = 2x - 3y.$$

1. Classify the equilibrium at the origin using trace-determinant (no exact solution).
2. Sketch a phase portrait showing the spiral behaviour and arrows.

Final Answer: _____

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Q343. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Spiral source: sketch only. For

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x - 4y, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = x + y,$$

1. Use $\text{tr } A$ and $\det A$ to justify the classification.
2. Sketch the phase portrait (spiral out from the origin) and mark the direction of rotation.

Final Answer: _____

Q344. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Saddle: eigenlines and qualitative sketch.

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 3x, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = -2y.$$

1. Find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors.
2. Sketch the phase portrait, clearly drawing the stable and unstable eigenlines and several trajectories approaching/departing them.

Final Answer: _____

Q345. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Stable node (real negative eigenvalues): sketch; no exact solution needed.

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -3x + y, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = -2y.$$

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1. Compute eigenvalues and a basis of eigenvectors.
2. Classify the origin and sketch a representative family of trajectories with arrows.

Final Answer: _____

Q346. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Exact solution (allowed case: real, distinct eigenvalues).

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 3x + y, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = x + 3y, \quad (x(0), y(0)) = (1, 0).$$

1. Find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors.
2. Hence find the exact solution $(x(t), y(t))$.
3. Classify the origin and sketch the phase portrait, superimposing the trajectory of the given initial condition.

Final Answer: _____

Q347. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Trace–determinant classification: sketch only. Without solving for eigenvectors, classify the equilibrium at the origin for each matrix, and state “sink/source/centre/spiral/saddle”. Sketch a small, labelled portrait for each.

$$(i) A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (ii) A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (iii) A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (iv) A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Final Answer: _____

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Q348. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Nullclines and rotation direction: sketch only. For

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -2y, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = x,$$

1. Draw the x' - and y' -nullclines in the phase plane.
2. Using a test point (e.g. $(1, 0)$), decide whether trajectories rotate clockwise or counterclockwise.
3. Sketch several closed orbits with arrows.

Final Answer: _____

Q349. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Long-time behaviour near a saddle: sketch only.

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x + 2y, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = 3x - y.$$

1. Show that the origin is a saddle by signs of $\det A$ and $\text{tr } A$.
2. Find the eigenvectors and identify the stable and unstable manifolds.
3. Describe the $t \rightarrow +\infty$ behaviour of trajectories starting off each side of the stable line, and sketch.

Final Answer: _____

Q350. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Name: _____

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Exact solution (allowed: real, distinct eigenvalues) and interpretation.

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -x + 2y, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = 2x - y, \quad (x(0), y(0)) = (0, 1).$$

1. Find eigenvalues/eigenvectors and determine the type (e.g. saddle, node).
2. Obtain the exact solution $(x(t), y(t))$.
3. Using your solution, decide whether the trajectory approaches or moves away from the origin as $t \rightarrow \infty$ and sketch it on a phase portrait.

Final Answer: _____

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AHL 5.18- Second order differential equations**Q351.** [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)**Rewrite as a first-order system.** Let

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = f(x, \frac{dx}{dt}, t), \quad x(0) = x_0, \quad \frac{dx}{dt}(0) = v_0.$$

(a) Introduce $y = \frac{dx}{dt}$. Write the equivalent coupled system for (x, y) . (b) Do this explicitly for $f(x, \dot{x}, t) = -\sin x - 0.3 \dot{x} + 2 \cos t$. (c) State the phase-plane axes and the equilibrium condition in terms of f .

Final Answer: _____**Q352.** [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Euler scheme for second-order ODEs (general formula). Starting from the system $x' = y$, $y' = f(x, y, t)$, derive the forward Euler updates

$$x_{n+1} = x_n + h y_n, \quad y_{n+1} = y_n + h f(x_n, y_n, t_n),$$

with $t_{n+1} = t_n + h$. Explain in one sentence how the local truncation error scales with h .

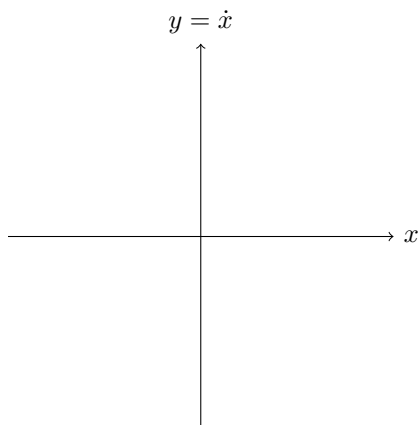
Final Answer: _____**Q353.** [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)**Euler steps on a nonlinear oscillator.** Consider

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\sin x - 0.2 \frac{dx}{dt}, \quad x(0) = 1.0, \quad \frac{dx}{dt}(0) = 0.$$

(a) Write the system $x' = y$, $y' = -\sin x - 0.2y$. (b) Using Euler with step $h = 0.1$, compute (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) . (c) On axes labelled x (horizontal) and $y = \dot{x}$ (vertical), sketch the two Euler points and indicate the direction of progression.

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Final Answer: _____

Q354. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Linear constant-coefficients; exact solution allowed (real distinct).

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - 5\frac{dx}{dt} + 6x = 0, \quad x(0) = 1, \quad \frac{dx}{dt}(0) = 0.$$

(a) Write the system $x' = y$, $y' = 5y - 6x$ and its matrix A . (b) Find the eigenvalues/eigenvectors of A . (c) Hence find the exact solution $x(t)$ and $y(t)$. (d) Classify the origin and sketch a small phase portrait with several trajectories and arrows.

Final Answer: _____

Q355. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

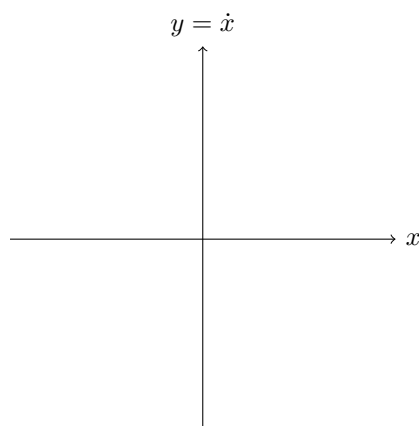
Critically damped case; sketch only (no exact form required).

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 4\frac{dx}{dt} + 4x = 0.$$

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(a) Write the first-order system and matrix A . (b) Using trace-determinant, classify the equilibrium (note the repeated eigenvalue). (c) On the phase plane, sketch the node structure and typical trajectories with arrows, indicating the *slow* direction.



Final Answer: _____

Q356. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Underdamped oscillator; phase portrait only.

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 2\frac{dx}{dt} + 5x = 0.$$

(a) Form the system and compute $\text{tr } A$ and $\det A$. (b) Classify the origin using trace-determinant and state the rotation direction at $(1, 0)$. (c) Sketch a spiral portrait (sink) with several trajectories and direction arrows.

Final Answer: _____

Q357. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

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Date: _____

Driven system; one Euler step.

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -x - 0.4 \frac{dx}{dt} + 3 \cos t, \quad x(0) = 0, \quad \frac{dx}{dt}(0) = 1.$$

(a) Write the coupled system. (b) With $h = 0.1$, compute one Euler step to obtain (x_1, y_1) at $t_1 = 0.1$. (c) Briefly explain why Euler's method can mis-estimate amplitude/phase for oscillatory forcing.

Final Answer: _____**Q358.** [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)**Mass-spring-damper model and parameters.** For

$$m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + c \frac{dx}{dt} + kx = 0, \quad m, k > 0, \quad c \geq 0,$$

(a) Non-dimensionalize to obtain $\ddot{x} + 2\zeta\omega_n\dot{x} + \omega_n^2x = 0$ and define ω_n, ζ . (b) Write the system, the matrix A , and give $\text{tr } A$ and $\det A$ in terms of ζ, ω_n . (c) For $\zeta < 1$, $\zeta = 1$, $\zeta > 1$, state the phase-portrait type (centre/spiral/node) and whether solutions decay or not.

Final Answer: _____**Q359.** [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)**Conservative oscillator; energy and phase curves.**

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \omega^2x = 0.$$

(a) Show that $E = \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{1}{2}\omega^2x^2$ is constant along trajectories, where $y = \dot{x}$. (b) Deduce the shape of phase curves and sketch three distinct closed orbits with arrows indicating direction. (c) Using your sketch, explain why the period is independent of amplitude.

Final Answer: _____

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Q360. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)**Compare Euler with exact for a real–distinct case.**

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - x = 0, \quad x(0) = 1, \quad \frac{dx}{dt}(0) = 0.$$

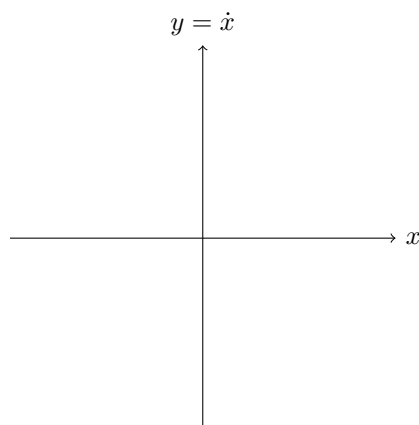
(a) Write the system and matrix A , and find eigenvalues/eigenvectors. (b) Find the exact solution for $x(t)$. (c) Using Euler with $h = 0.1$, compute (x_1, y_1) , (x_2, y_2) , (x_3, y_3) . (d) Compare $x(0.3)$ from parts (b) and (c) and comment on the sign of the error.

Final Answer: _____

Q361. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)**Nonlinear physical example (pendulum with damping); Euler steps and qualitative picture.**

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 0.1 \frac{dx}{dt} + \sin x = 0, \quad x(0) = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \frac{dx}{dt}(0) = 0.$$

(a) Give the coupled system. (b) Perform two Euler steps with $h = 0.05$. (c) On blank axes, sketch a qualitative phase portrait near the origin and indicate the expected long-time behaviour.



Final Answer: _____

Q362. [\[Go to Solution\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Matrix-to-second-order translation. You are given the planar linear system

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}' = \begin{pmatrix} -a & -b \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}, \quad a, b > 0.$$

(a) Show that x satisfies $\ddot{x} + a\dot{x} + bx = 0$. (b) Using trace–determinant, give conditions on a, b for an overdamped node, critical damping, and underdamped spiral. (c) For the overdamped case only (real distinct eigenvalues), give the exact solution for $x(t)$ with $x(0) = x_0$, $\dot{x}(0) = v_0$.

Final Answer: _____

Solutions

Topic 1 Solutions

SL 1.1 Standard form

Solution to Q1. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

(a) $0.0000426 = 4.26 \times 10^{-5}$.

(b) $85\,900\,000 = 8.59 \times 10^7$.

(c) $\frac{7.2 \times 10^{-5}}{3 \times 10^{-2}} = \frac{7.2}{3} \times 10^{-5-(-2)} = 2.4 \times 10^{-3}$.

Solution to Q2. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

$(3.5 \times 10^{-4})(8 \times 10^6) = (3.5 \cdot 8) \times 10^{-4+6} = 28 \times 10^2 = 2.8 \times 10^3$.

Solution to Q3. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

(a) $(6 \times 10^{-3})(4 \times 10^7) = 24 \times 10^4 = 2.4 \times 10^5$.

(b) $\frac{9 \times 10^5}{3 \times 10^{-2}} = 3 \times 10^7$.

(c) $2.4 \times 10^{-4} + 3.1 \times 10^{-4} = 5.5 \times 10^{-4}$.

(d) $7.5 \times 10^2 - 2.50 \times 10^1 = 750 - 25 = 725 = 7.25 \times 10^2$.

Solution to Q4. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Distance travelled by light: $d = (3.0 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1})(0.02 \text{ s}) = 6.0 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$. Earth's radius is $6.37 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$.
Hence Earth's radius is larger (by $0.37 \times 10^6 = 3.7 \times 10^5 \text{ m}$).

SL 1.2 Arithmetic sequences and series

Solution to Q5. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Using $u_n = u_1 + (n - 1)d$ with $u_1 = 7$ and $d = -3$:

$$u_5 = 7 + 4(-3) = -5, \quad u_{20} = 7 + 19(-3) = -50.$$

Solution to Q6. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

The sum of the first n positive integers is $S_n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$. For $n = 100$,

$$S_{100} = \frac{100 \times 101}{2} = 5050.$$

Solution to Q7. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

- (a) From $u_n = 12 + 5(n - 1)$ we have $u_1 = 12$ and $u_{10} = 12 + 5 \cdot 9 = 57$.
- (b) Given $u_3 = 14$ and $d = 4$, we find $u_1 = u_3 - 2d = 6$. The sum of the first 20 terms is $S_{20} = \frac{20}{2}(2 \cdot 6 + 19 \cdot 4) = 880$.
- (c) For $u_1 = 5$ and $d = 4$, the sum formula gives $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2 \cdot 5 + (n - 1) \cdot 4) = 2n^2 + 3n$. The equation $2n^2 + 3n = 1428$ has no positive integer solution, so there is no such n .
- (d) From $u_4 = u_1 + 3d = 11$ and $u_{12} = u_1 + 11d = 43$, subtracting gives $8d = 32$, so $d = 4$ and $u_1 = -1$. Then $S_{50} = \frac{50}{2}(2(-1) + (50 - 1) \cdot 4) = 4850$.

SL 1.3 Geometric sequences and series

Solution to Q8. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

For a geometric sequence $u_n = u_1 r^{n-1}$ with $u_1 = 3$ and $r = 2$,

$$u_6 = 3 \cdot 2^5 = 96, \quad S_6 = 3 \frac{2^6 - 1}{2 - 1} = 3 \times 63 = 189.$$

Solution to Q9. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

The total salary paid over five years is

$$S = 32,000 \left(1 + 1.05 + 1.05^2 + 1.05^3 + 1.05^4 \right) = 32,000 \frac{1.05^5 - 1}{1.05 - 1}.$$

Using $1.05^5 \approx 1.27628$, we get $S \approx 176,819.84$.

Solution to Q10. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

(a) With $u_1 = 9$ and $r = \frac{1}{3}$, $u_5 = 9 \cdot (1/3)^4 = \frac{1}{9}$ and

$$S_5 = 9 \frac{1 - (1/3)^5}{1 - 1/3} = \frac{121}{9} \approx 13.44.$$

(b) Given $u_3 = 48$ and $u_6 = 384$, we have $r = 2$ and $u_1 = 12$.

(c) A ball dropped from height 2 m rebounds to 80% of the previous height. The total vertical distance travelled is

$$D = 2 + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 0.8^n = 18 \text{ m}.$$

(d) For $u_1 = 1$ and $r = 0.1$, the sum $S_n = \frac{1-0.1^n}{0.9}$ remains below 1.11 for all n , so it never equals 121.

SL 1.4 Financial Applications of Geometric sequences

Solution to Q11. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

The value after four years is

$$A = 1000(1 + 0.035)^4 = 1000(1.035)^4 \approx 1,147.52.$$

Solution to Q12. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Each year the value is multiplied by $1 - 0.18 = 0.82$. After five years,

$$V = 24,000 \times 0.82^5 \approx 8,897.76.$$

Solution to Q13. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

(a) The future value is $A = 6,500(1.042)^7 \approx 8,669.37$.

(b) The depreciated value is $V = 1,800(0.75)^3 = 759.38$.

(c) The effective real growth factor per year is $\frac{1+0.06}{1+0.025} = 1.034146\dots$. Over ten years the real value is $10,000 \times 1.034146^{10} \approx 13,990.07$.

SL 1.5 Integer Exponents and Logarithms

Solution to Q14. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Using exponent rules,

$$\frac{2^3 \cdot 2^{-5}}{2^{-1}} = 2^{3-5+1} = 2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Solution to Q15. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

- (a) $10^x = 4.2$ implies $x = \log_{10}(4.2) \approx 0.623$.
- (b) $e^{2x} = 7$ implies $2x = \ln 7$, so $x = \frac{\ln 7}{2} \approx 0.973$.
- (c) $3 \cdot 2^x = 40$ implies $2^x = \frac{40}{3}$, so $x = \log_2\left(\frac{40}{3}\right) \approx 3.737$.
- (d) $5^{x-1} = 12$ implies $x - 1 = \log_5(12)$, so $x = 1 + \log_5(12) \approx 2.544$.

Solution to Q16. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

- (a) $\ln\left(\frac{9x^4}{\sqrt{y}}\right) = \ln 9 + 4 \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \ln y$.
- (b) $\log_{10}(100x^3y) = \log_{10} 100 + 3 \log_{10} x + \log_{10} y = 2 + 3 \log_{10} x + \log_{10} y$.
- (c) $\log\left(\frac{a^5}{b^2c}\right) = 5 \log a - 2 \log b - \log c$.
- (d) $\ln((e^{3t})^2) = \ln(e^{6t}) = 6t$.

SL 1.6 Approximation, Bounds and Percentage Errors

Solution to Q17. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

3.1462 rounded to three significant figures is 3.15.

0.004981 rounded to two decimal places is 0.00.

Solution to Q18. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Since $r = 2.5$ cm to the nearest 0.1 cm, r lies between 2.45 and 2.55 cm.

Hence $A = \pi r^2$ lies between $\pi(2.45)^2 \approx 18.86 \text{ cm}^2$ and $\pi(2.55)^2 \approx 20.43 \text{ cm}^2$.

SL 1.7 Amortization and Annuities

Solution to Q19. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Let $P = 9,000$, monthly interest rate $i = 0.06/12 = 0.005$ and $n = 36$ months.
The monthly payment that amortizes the loan is

$$M = \frac{P i}{1 - (1 + i)^{-n}} = \frac{9,000 \times 0.005}{1 - (1.005)^{-36}} \approx 273.80.$$

Solution to Q20. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

For payments of \$250 at the end of each month for $n = 48$ months at monthly rate $i = 0.048/12 = 0.004$, the present value is

$$PV = 250 \frac{1 - (1 + i)^{-n}}{i} = 250 \frac{1 - (1.004)^{-48}}{0.004} \approx 10,898.56.$$

SL 1.8 Systems of Equations and Polynomials (Technology)

Solution to Q21. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

From the system

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = 11, \\ x - y = 1, \end{cases}$$

solve by elimination or substitution. From the second equation $y = x - 1$, substitute into the first: $2x + (x - 1) = 11$ gives $3x = 12$ so $x = 4$. Then $y = 4 - 1 = 3$. Hence the solution is $(x, y) = (4, 3)$.

Solution to Q22. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Solve

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y - 3z = 7, \\ 2x - y + z = 1, \\ -3x + 4y + 2z = 9. \end{cases}$$

Use row reduction on the augmented matrix

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -3 & 7 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -3 & 4 & 2 & 9 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - 2R_1, R_3 \leftarrow R_3 + 3R_1} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -3 & 7 \\ 0 & -5 & 7 & -13 \\ 0 & 10 & -7 & 30 \end{array} \right] \\ & \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftarrow -\frac{1}{5}R_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -3 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{7}{5} & \frac{13}{5} \\ 0 & 10 & -7 & 30 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_3 \leftarrow R_3 - 10R_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -3 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{7}{5} & \frac{13}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 4 \end{array} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Hence $z = \frac{4}{7}$. From the second row, $y - \frac{7}{5}z = \frac{13}{5} \Rightarrow y = \frac{13}{5} + \frac{7}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{7} = \frac{17}{5}$. From the first row,

$$x = 7 - 2y + 3z = 7 - 2 \cdot \frac{17}{5} + 3 \cdot \frac{4}{7} = \frac{67}{35}.$$

Therefore

$$\boxed{x = \frac{67}{35}, \quad y = \frac{17}{5}, \quad z = \frac{4}{7}}.$$

(Quick check: $x + 2y - 3z = 7$, $2x - y + z = 1$, and $-3x + 4y + 2z = 9$.)

Solution to Q23. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

We are given:

$$p(x) = x^4 - 5x^2 + 4.$$

Let $y = x^2$, so the equation becomes:

$$y^2 - 5y + 4 = 0.$$

Factor:

$$(y - 1)(y - 4) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = 1 \text{ or } y = 4.$$

Returning to x :

$$x^2 = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \pm 1,$$

$$x^2 = 4 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \pm 2.$$

Thus, the real roots are:

$$x = -2, -1, 1, 2.$$

AHL 1.9 Law of logarithms

Solution to Q24. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

We simplify:

$$\log(50) + \log(20) - \log(5) = \log\left(\frac{50 \times 20}{5}\right) = \log\left(\frac{1000}{5}\right) = \log(200).$$

Solution to Q25. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

We have:

$$\log(3x) - \log(x - 2) = 1.$$

Using the quotient rule:

$$\log\left(\frac{3x}{x - 2}\right) = 1.$$

This means:

$$\frac{3x}{x - 2} = 10.$$

Multiply through:

$$3x = 10(x - 2) \Rightarrow 3x = 10x - 20 \Rightarrow 7x = 20 \Rightarrow x = \frac{20}{7}.$$

Since $x > 2$ is required, $x = \frac{20}{7}$ is valid.

Solution to Q26. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

We start by applying the logarithmic product rule:

$$\log_5(x - 1) + \log_5(x + 1) = \log_5[(x - 1)(x + 1)].$$

This simplifies to:

$$\log_5(x^2 - 1) = 2.$$

Rewriting in exponential form:

$$x^2 - 1 = 5^2 = 25.$$

Thus:

$$x^2 = 26 \Rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{26}.$$

From the original domain restrictions:

$$x - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 1,$$

so we discard the negative root.

Therefore:

$$\boxed{x = \sqrt{26}}$$

is the solution.

AHL 1.10 Rational exponents

Solution to Q27. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

We rewrite fractional exponents as radicals:

$$x^{3/2} = (\sqrt{x})^3 = \sqrt{x^3}, \quad x^{-2/3} = \frac{1}{x^{2/3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}.$$

Solution to Q28. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

We have:

$$\frac{25^{3/2} \cdot 10^{-1}}{5^{1/2}}.$$

First, $25^{3/2} = (\sqrt{25})^3 = 5^3 = 125$. So:

$$\frac{125 \cdot 10^{-1}}{5^{1/2}} = \frac{125 \cdot \frac{1}{10}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{12.5}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{25}{2\sqrt{5}}.$$

Rationalizing:

$$\frac{25}{2\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{25\sqrt{5}}{10} = \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{2}.$$

Solution to Q29. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

We have:

$$(27^{2/3})(9^{3/2})(3^{-1}).$$

First, $27^{2/3} = (\sqrt[3]{27})^2 = 3^2 = 9$. Also, $9^{3/2} = (\sqrt{9})^3 = 3^3 = 27$. Thus:

$$9 \cdot 27 \cdot 3^{-1} = 243 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 81.$$

AHL 1.11 Infinite Geometric Series

Solution to Q30. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

This is a geometric series with first term $a = 5$ and ratio $r = \frac{1}{2}$. Since $|r| < 1$, it converges and

$$S_{\infty} = \frac{a}{1-r} = \frac{5}{1-\frac{1}{2}} = 10.$$

Solution to Q31. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Each series is geometric with first term a and ratio r . It converges iff $|r| < 1$, and then $S_{\infty} = \frac{a}{1-r}$.

(a) $3 + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{16} + \cdots$: $a = 3$, $r = \frac{1}{4}$.

$$S_{\infty} = \frac{3}{1-\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{3}{\frac{3}{4}} = 4.$$

(b) $7 - 3.5 + 1.75 - \cdots$: $a = 7$, $r = -\frac{1}{2}$.

$$S_{\infty} = \frac{7}{1-(-\frac{1}{2})} = \frac{7}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{14}{3} \approx 4.67.$$

(c) $10 + 8 + 6.4 + \cdots$: $a = 10$, $r = 0.8$.

$$S_{\infty} = \frac{10}{1-0.8} = \frac{10}{0.2} = 50.$$

AHL 1.12 Complex Numbers (Cartesian Form)

Solution to Q32. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Sum: $(2 - 3i) + (4 + 6i) = (2 + 4) + (-3i + 6i) = 6 + 3i.$

Product:

$$(2 - 3i)(4 + 6i) = 2 \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot 6i - 3i \cdot 4 - 3i \cdot 6i = 8 + 12i - 12i - 18i^2 = 8 + 0i - 18(-1) = 26.$$

Solution to Q33. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Solve $z^2 - 6z + 13 = 0.$

$$z = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 13}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 52}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{-16}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm 4i}{2} = 3 \pm 2i.$$

Thus the roots are $z_1 = 3 + 2i$ and $z_2 = 3 - 2i$, which plot on the Argand diagram at $(3, 2)$ and $(3, -2)$, symmetric about the real axis.

AHL 1.13 Complex Numbers (Polar/Exponential)

Solution to Q34. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

For $z = 1 + i$, the modulus and argument are

$$r = |z| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}, \quad \theta = \arg z = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{1}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

Hence z in polar form is

$$z = r \operatorname{cis} \theta = \sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4}\right).$$

Solution to Q35. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Let $z = \sqrt{3} - i$. Then

$$r = |z| = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{3 + 1} = 2, \quad \theta = \arg z = \arctan\left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{6}.$$

Hence $z = 2 \operatorname{cis}\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$. By De Moivre's theorem,

$$z^5 = 2^5 \operatorname{cis}\left(-\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = 32\left(\cos\left(-\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{5\pi}{6}\right)\right) = 32\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i\right) = -16\sqrt{3} - 16i.$$

AHL 1.14 Matrices and Inverses

Solution to Q36. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Example: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Then $AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ but $BA = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, so $AB \neq BA$.

Solution to Q37. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$. $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{(2)(-2) - (1)(3)} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-7} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$. Then $\mathbf{x} = A^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-7} \begin{bmatrix} -10 + 4 \\ -15 - 8 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-7} \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ -23 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{6}{7} \\ \frac{23}{7} \end{bmatrix}$, so $x = \frac{6}{7}$, $y = \frac{23}{7}$.

AHL 1.15 Eigenvalues and Diagonalisation

Solution to Q38. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

For $M = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ the eigenvalues are $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 3$ with eigenvectors $\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution to Q39. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

For $M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\lambda = 3, -1$ with eigenvectors $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ respectively. Thus $M = PDP^{-1}$ with $D = \text{diag}(3, -1)$, so $M^5 = PD^5P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 121 & 122 \\ 122 & 121 \end{bmatrix}$.

AHL 1.16 Adjacency Matrices

Solution to Q40. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

The adjacency matrix of K_3 in order A, B, C is $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

Solution to Q41. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

We are given

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Compute A^2 :

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

The entry $(1, 1) = 2$ counts the number of distinct walks of length 2 starting and ending at vertex A . Here, there are two such walks: $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow A$ and $A \rightarrow C \rightarrow A$.

Topic 2 Solutions

SL 2.1 Straight Lines

Solution to Q42. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Gradient between $A(2, -1)$ and $B(8, 5)$:

$$m = \frac{5 - (-1)}{8 - 2} = \frac{6}{6} = 1$$

Convert $3x - 2y = 12$ to slope-intercept form:

$$3x - 2y = 12 \Rightarrow -2y = -3x + 12$$

$$y = \frac{3}{2}x - 6$$

Gradient: $m = \frac{3}{2}$ **y-intercept:** $(0, -6)$ **x-intercept:** set $y = 0$:

$$0 = \frac{3}{2}x - 6 \Rightarrow x = 4 \Rightarrow (4, 0)$$

Final Answer: Gradient between A and B : 1 Slope-intercept form: $y = \frac{3}{2}x - 6$ Intercepts: x -int $(4, 0)$, y -int $(0, -6)$

Solution to Q43. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q43:

Gradient between $C(-3, 2)$ and $D(5, -6)$:

$$m = \frac{-6 - 2}{5 - (-3)} = \frac{-8}{8} = -1$$

(i) Point-slope form: Using point $C(-3, 2)$:

$$y - 2 = -1(x + 3)$$

(ii) General form $ax + by + d = 0$: From $y - 2 = -x - 3$:

$$x + y + 1 = 0$$

Final Answer: (i) $y - 2 = -1(x + 3)$ (ii) $x + y + 1 = 0$

Solution to Q44. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q44. Given $L : y = 4x - 7$.

(a) A line parallel to L has the same gradient $m = 4$ and passes through $(2, 1)$:

$$y - 1 = 4(x - 2) \Rightarrow y = 4x - 7.$$

(So the required line coincides with L .)

(b) A line perpendicular to L has gradient $m_{\perp} = -\frac{1}{4}$ and passes through $(2, 1)$:

$$y - 1 = -\frac{1}{4}(x - 2) \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{3}{2}.$$

Final Answer: $y = 4x - 7$ (parallel through $(2, 1)$); $y = -\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{3}{2}$ (perpendicular through $(2, 1)$).

Solution to Q45. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q45. Solve the system

$$\begin{cases} 3x + y = 10, \\ 2x - 3y = 1. \end{cases}$$

From the first equation $y = 10 - 3x$. Substitute into the second:

$$2x - 3(10 - 3x) = 1 \Rightarrow 2x - 30 + 9x = 1 \Rightarrow 11x = 31 \Rightarrow x = \frac{31}{11}.$$

Then

$$y = 10 - 3\left(\frac{31}{11}\right) = \frac{110 - 93}{11} = \frac{17}{11}.$$

Final Answer: $\left(\frac{31}{11}, \frac{17}{11}\right)$.

Solution to Q46. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

(i) The slope is

$$m = \frac{420 - 120}{15 - 0} = \frac{300}{15} = 20 \text{ m/km}.$$

Since $h(0) = 120$, the linear model is

$$h(x) = 20x + 120.$$

(ii) Estimate $h(8)$:

$$h(8) = 20(8) + 120 = 160 + 120 = 280 \text{ m}.$$

(iii) Solve $h(x) = 300$:

$$20x + 120 = 300 \Rightarrow 20x = 180 \Rightarrow x = 9 \text{ km}.$$

Final Answer: (i) $h(x) = 20x + 120$ (ii) $h(8) = 280 \text{ m}$ (iii) $x = 9 \text{ km}$

SL 2.2 Relations and Functions

Solution to Q47. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

(i) $y = \sqrt{x}$ is *not* a function $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (undefined for $x < 0$); with domain restricted to $[0, \infty)$ it is a function. (ii) $x = y^2$ is not a function $y = y(x)$ since most $x > 0$ correspond to two y -values.

Solution to Q48. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+5}{2}. \text{ Check: } f(f^{-1}(x)) = 2 \cdot \frac{x+5}{2} - 5 = x.$$

Solution to Q49. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

$$g(x) = \sqrt{9-x^2}: \text{ domain } [-3, 3], \text{ range } [0, 3]. \quad h(x) = \frac{3}{x-2}: \text{ domain } \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\}, \text{ range } \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}.$$
$$h^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+3}{2-x} \text{ with domain } \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \text{ and range } \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\}.$$

Solution to Q50. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

$p(x) = x^2 - 6x + 8 = (x-3)^2 - 1$ is not one-to-one on \mathbb{R} . On $[3, \infty)$, $p^{-1}(x) = 3 + \sqrt{x+1}$ (domain $x \geq -1$). On $(-\infty, 3]$, $p^{-1}(x) = 3 - \sqrt{x+1}$.

Solution to Q51. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

(i) Rational function; (ii) Exponential function; (iii) Absolute-value (piecewise linear) function.

SL 2.3 Properties and Families of Functions

Solution to Q52. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

$g(x) = x^2 - 4x + 1 = (x - 2)^2 - 3$. Vertex $(2, -3)$; axis $x = 2$. x -intercepts $2 \pm \sqrt{3}$; y -intercept $(0, 1)$; range $y \geq -3$.

Solution to Q53. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Domain $x > 1$. No y -intercept. x -intercept from $3 \ln(x - 1) - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 + e^{2/3}$. Vertical asymptote $x = 1$. No horizontal asymptote (logarithmic growth).

Solution to Q54. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

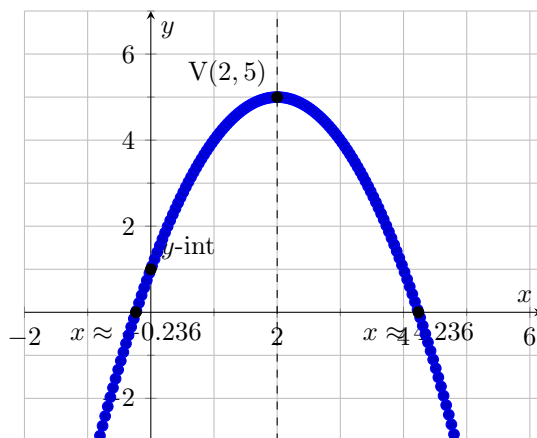
For $p(x) = 2 \cos x - 1$: amplitude 2, period 2π , range $[-3, 1]$. Zeros when $\cos x = \frac{1}{2}$, i.e. $x = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$ in $[0, 2\pi]$.

SL 2.4 Key properties of graphs, curve sketching and points of intersection

Solution to Q55. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Given $f(x) = -x^2 + 4x + 1$.

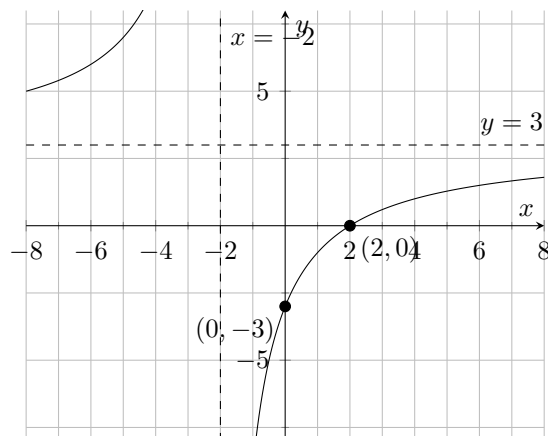
1. **Axis of symmetry & vertex.** $x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{2(-1)} = 2$. $f(2) = -(2)^2 + 4(2) + 1 = -4 + 8 + 1 = 5$. Vertex $(2, 5)$; axis $x = 2$.
2. **Intercepts.** y -intercept: $f(0) = 1 \Rightarrow (0, 1)$. x -intercepts: solve $-x^2 + 4x + 1 = 0 \iff x^2 - 4x - 1 = 0$,
$$x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 4}}{2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{5} \approx -0.236, 4.236.$$
3. **Extremum.** Because $a = -1 < 0$, the parabola opens downward. Maximum value 5 occurs at $x = 2$.
4. **Asymptotes, parity.** No vertical or horizontal asymptotes for a quadratic. $f(-x) = -x^2 - 4x + 1 \neq f(x)$ and $\neq -f(x)$, so f is *neither* even nor odd.



Solution to Q56. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Given $g(x) = \frac{3x - 6}{x + 2}$.

1. **Domain.** Denominator $\neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq -2$. Domain $= \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2\}$.
2. **Intercepts.** x -intercept: $3x - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2 \Rightarrow (2, 0)$. y -intercept: $g(0) = \frac{-6}{2} = -3 \Rightarrow (0, -3)$.
3. **Asymptotes.** Vertical: $x = -2$. Degrees equal \Rightarrow horizontal $y = \frac{3}{1} = 3$.
4. **Holes & symmetry.** $3x - 6 = 3(x - 2)$ shares no factor with $(x + 2)$, so *no holes*. Graph has no even/odd symmetry.



Solution to Q57. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

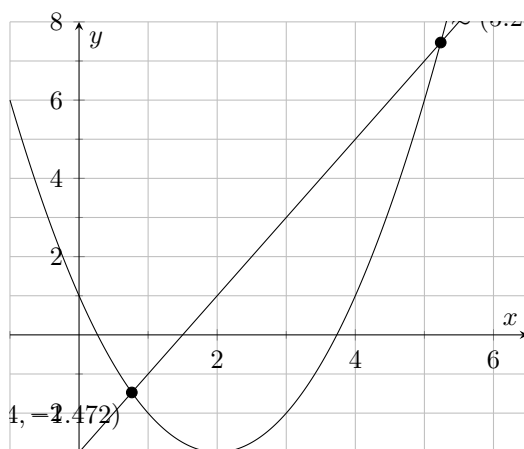
Intersections of $y = x^2 - 4x + 1$ and $y = 2x - 3$.

Set $x^2 - 4x + 1 = 2x - 3 \Rightarrow x^2 - 6x + 4 = 0$.

$$x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 16}}{2} = 3 \pm \sqrt{5}.$$

Then $y = 2x - 3 = 2(3 \pm \sqrt{5}) - 3 = 3 \pm 2\sqrt{5}$.

$$(3 - \sqrt{5}, 3 - 2\sqrt{5}) \approx (0.764, -1.472), \quad (3 + \sqrt{5}, 3 + 2\sqrt{5}) \approx (5.236, 7.472).$$



Solution to Q58. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Intersections of $y = 3^x$ and $y = x + 2$.

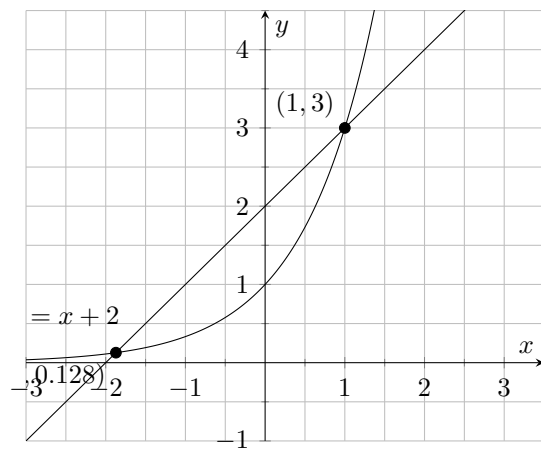
Solve $3^x = x + 2$. One exact solution is $x = 1$ (since $3^1 = 3 = 1 + 2$). Using technology/Newton's method gives a second solution

$$x \approx -1.872130575, \quad y = x + 2 \approx 0.127869425.$$

Thus the intersection points are

$$(-1.872, 0.128) \quad \text{and} \quad (1, 3) \quad (\text{to 3 d.p.}).$$

Verification: For $x = -1.872$, $3^x \approx 0.127869 \approx x + 2$; for $x = 1$, $3^x = 3 = x + 2$.



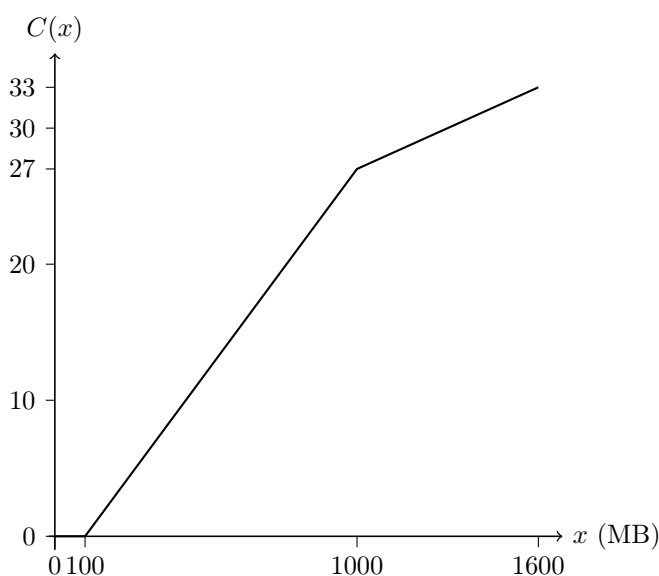
SL 2.5 Modelling linear, quadratics, exponential, cubic, sinusoidal and direct/inverse proportion

Solution to Q59. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Two points $(0, 23)$ and $(6, 17)$ give slope $m = \frac{17-23}{6} = -1$; hence $T(t) = -t + 23$. At $t = 3$, $T(3) = 20^\circ\text{C}$.

Solution to Q60. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

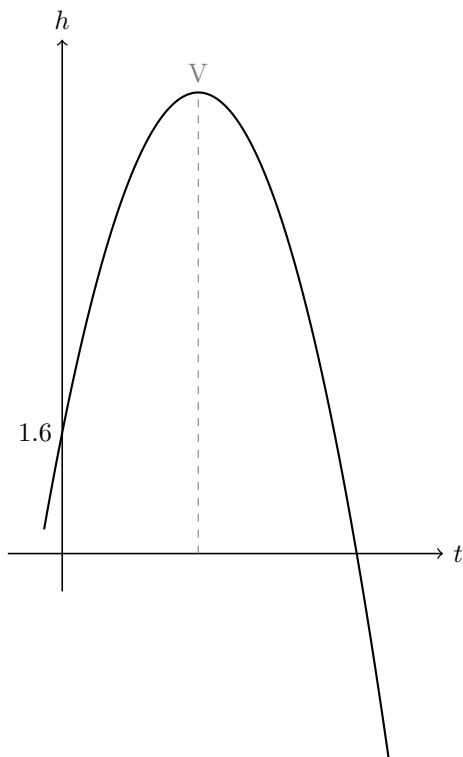
$$C(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq x \leq 100, \\ 0.03(x - 100), & 100 < x \leq 1000, \\ 27 + 0.01(x - 1000), & x > 1000. \end{cases}$$



$C(750) = \$19.50$, $C(1400) = \$31$.

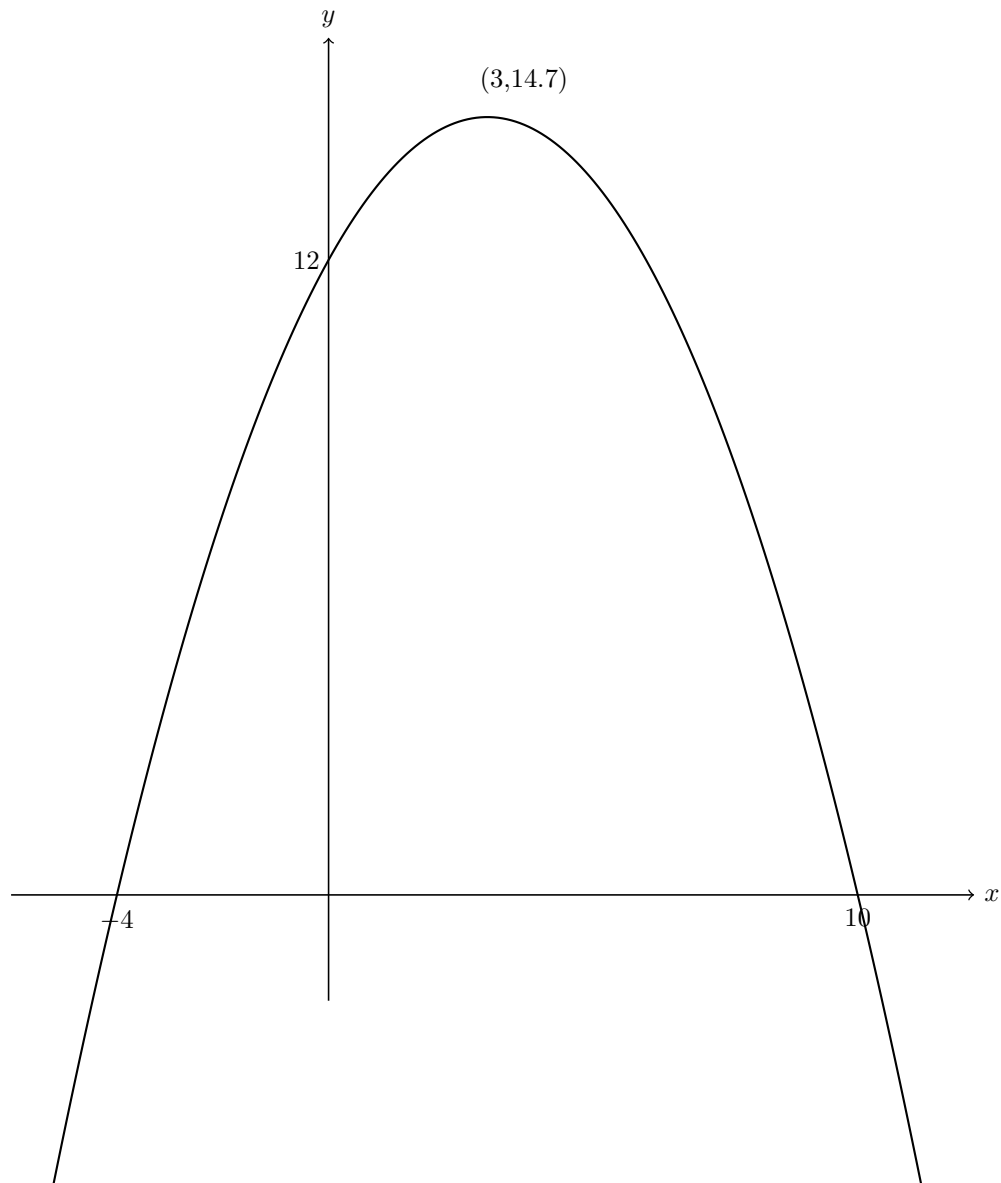
Solution to Q61. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Vertex form $h(t) = a(t - 1.5)^2 + 6.1$. Using $h(0) = 1.6$ gives $a = -2$, so $h(t) = -2(t - 1.5)^2 + 6.1 = -2t^2 + 6t + 1.6$. Axis $t = 1.5$; intercepts at $t \approx -0.246, 3.246$.



Solution to Q62. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

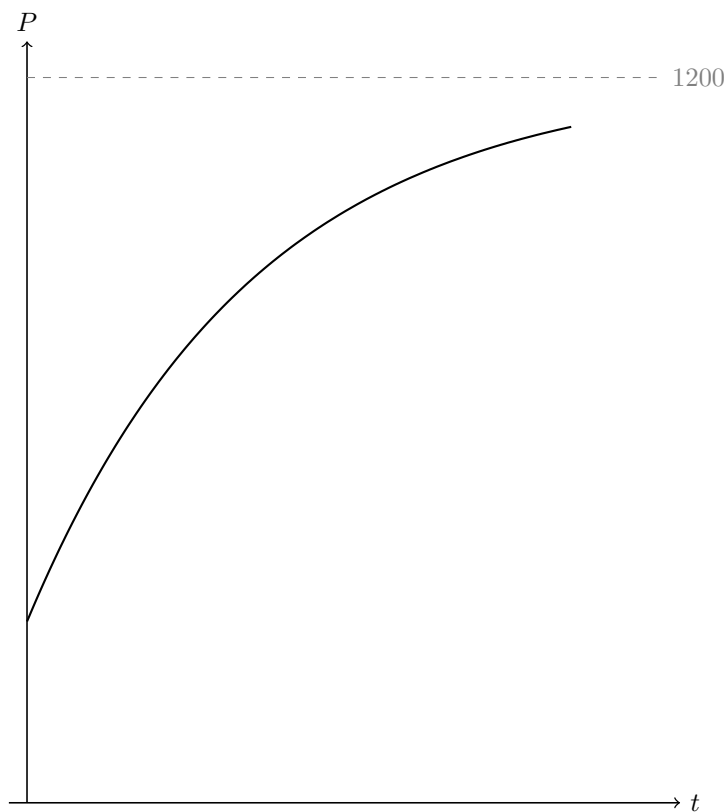
Zeros -4 and 10 plus $y(0) = 12$ give $y = -\frac{3}{10}(x + 4)(x - 10) = -0.3x^2 + 1.8x + 12$. Axis $x = 3$,



vertex (3, 14.7).

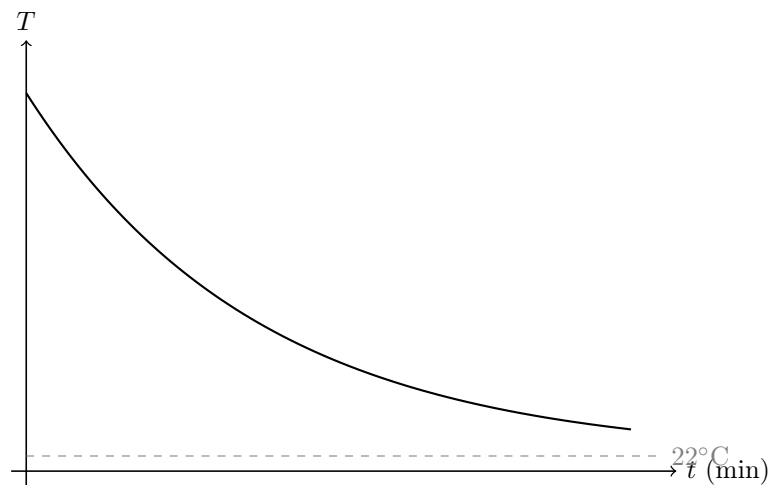
Solution to Q63. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

$P(t) = 1200 - 900e^{-0.4t}$. Asymptote $P = 1200$. Solve $P = 900 \Rightarrow t = \frac{\ln 3}{0.4} \approx 2.747$ years.



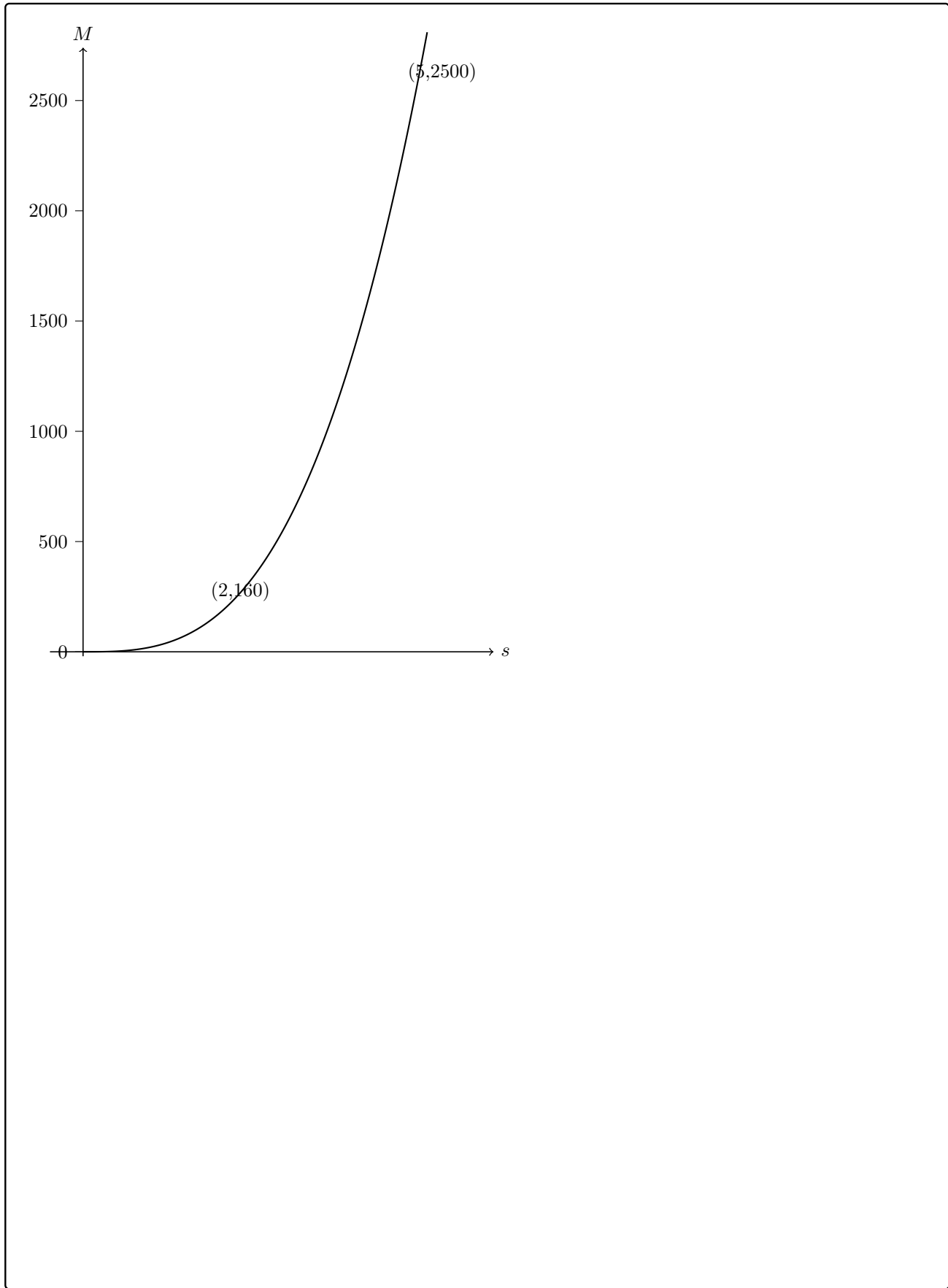
Solution to Q64. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

$T(t) = 22 + 48a^{-t}$ with $a = (8/3)^{1/30} \approx 1.0332$. Time to 30°C : $t = \frac{\ln 6}{\ln a} \approx 54.8$ min. Asymptote $T = 22^\circ\text{C}$.



Solution to Q65. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

$M = 20s^3$. With $s = 2 \Rightarrow M = 160$; with $s = 5 \Rightarrow M = 2500$ g.



SL 2.6 Modelling skills, using, choosing and context

Solution to Q66. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

A constant draining rate suggests a *linear* model $h(t) = mt + c$ for depth (m) t hours after 9:00.

Using $(t, h) = (0, 2.4)$ and $(1.5, 1.5)$,

$$m = \frac{1.5 - 2.4}{1.5} = -0.6, \quad c = 2.4,$$

so

$$\boxed{h(t) = 2.4 - 0.6t}.$$

A reasonable domain is $0 \leq t \leq 4$ (from the reading start until empty), since negative time is impossible and the model is only valid while water remains.

Empty when $h(t) = 0 \Rightarrow 2.4 - 0.6t = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{2.4}{0.6} = 4$ hours, i.e. at **1:00 pm**. This is *extrapolation* beyond the observed interval $0 \leq t \leq 1.5$.

Solution to Q67. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Vertex form $h(t) = a(t - 1.5)^2 + 6.1$. Using $h(0) = 1.6$,

$$1.6 = a(2.25) + 6.1 \Rightarrow a = -2.$$

Hence

$$\boxed{h(t) = -2(t - 1.5)^2 + 6.1 = -2t^2 + 6t + 1.6}.$$

Ground hit when $h(t) = 0$:

$$-2(t - 1.5)^2 + 6.1 = 0 \Rightarrow (t - 1.5)^2 = 3.05 \Rightarrow t = 1.5 \pm \sqrt{3.05}.$$

The physical root is $t \approx 1.5 + 1.746 = \boxed{3.246 \text{ s}}$.

Suitable domain: $0 \leq t \leq 3.246$ (launch to landing). Limitation: ignores air resistance and assumes level ground and constant acceleration.

Solution to Q68. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Take $P(t) = L - Ae^{-kt}$ with limiting value $L = 1200$. At $t = 0$, $P(0) = 300 \Rightarrow A = L - 300 = 900$.

$$\text{At } t = 3, 900 = 1200 - 900e^{-3k} \Rightarrow e^{-3k} = 1/3 \Rightarrow \boxed{k = \frac{\ln 3}{3} \approx 0.3662}.$$

Thus

$$\boxed{P(t) = 1200 - 900e^{-0.3662t}}.$$

Horizontal asymptote $P = 1200$: long-term population size.

$P(5) = 1200 - 900e^{-0.3662 \cdot 5} \approx 1200 - 900(0.1605) \approx \boxed{1056}$. Long-term forecasts can be unreliable if growth parameters change (resources, environment) or if the model form ceases to hold.

Solution to Q69. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

$M = ks^3$. Given $160 = k(2)^3 = 8k \Rightarrow k = 20$, so

$$\boxed{M(s) = 20s^3 \text{ g}}.$$

At $s = 5$, $M = 20(125) = \boxed{2500 \text{ g}} = 2.5 \text{ kg}$. Domain $s > 0$. Assumes constant density (same material) and perfect cube.

Solution to Q70. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

$I(x) = k/x^2$ and $I(2) = 900 \Rightarrow 900 = k/4 \Rightarrow \boxed{k = 3600}$, so $I(x) = \frac{3600}{x^2}$. For $I = 100$, $100 = 3600/x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 = 36 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 6 \text{ m}}$ (distance > 0). Vertical asymptote at $x = 0$; realistic domain $x > 0$.

Solution to Q71. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Let $f(x) = a(x+2)(x-1)(x-4)$. Since $f(0) = -8$,

$$-8 = a(2)(-1)(-4) = 8a \Rightarrow a = -1.$$

Thus

$$\boxed{f(x) = -(x+2)(x-1)(x-4)}.$$

End behaviour: leading term $-x^3 \Rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$ as $x \rightarrow +\infty$ and $f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$ as $x \rightarrow -\infty$. Estimate $f(3) = -(5)(2)(-1) = \boxed{10}$, reasonable as it lies between the roots $x = 1$ and $x = 4$ with the correct sign.

Solution to Q72. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

$$C(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq x \leq 100, \\ 0.03(x-100), & 100 < x \leq 1000, \\ 0.03 \cdot 900 + 0.01(x-1000), & x > 1000. \end{cases}$$

Hence $C(750) = 0.03(650) = \boxed{\$19.50}$, and $C(1400) = 0.03(900) + 0.01(400) = 27 + 4 = \boxed{\$31.00}$. Domain $x \geq 0$. Kinks at $x = 100$ and $x = 1000$ where the rate (slope) changes, so $C'(x)$ is discontinuous there.

Solution to Q73. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Amplitude $a = \frac{15-9}{2} = 3$, midline $d = \frac{15+9}{2} = 12$, period $T = 365 \Rightarrow b = 2\pi/365$, maximum at $t = 172$ suggests a cosine shift $c = 172$:

$$\boxed{H(t) = 3 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{365}(t-172)\right) + 12}.$$

$$H(20) \approx 3 \cos(2\pi \cdot (-152/365)) + 12 \approx 3(-0.8660) + 12 = \boxed{9.40 \text{ h}},$$

$$H(250) \approx 3 \cos(2\pi \cdot (78/365)) + 12 \approx 3(0.224) + 12 = \boxed{12.67 \text{ h}}.$$

Over many years parameters (amplitude/phase) drift, so using the same model without recalibration can mislead.

Solution to Q74. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

The scatter is increasing and nearly straight; a *linear* model is appropriate.

Least-squares fit (to 3 s.f.):

$$\hat{y} = 0.590x - 0.0933, \quad R^2 \approx 0.993.$$

(For comparison: power and exponential fits give smaller R^2 .) Extrapolating to $x = 15$ gives $\hat{y} \approx 0.590(15) - 0.093 \approx 8.65$. This is far outside the observed range ($x \leq 10$), so caution is required.

Solution to Q75. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Given $L(a) = 10.5 - 0.35a$,

$$L(8) = 10.5 - 0.35(8) = 7.7 \text{ h}, \quad L(40) = 10.5 - 0.35(40) = -3.5 \text{ h (nonsense)}.$$

For many apps, battery life cannot be negative; the linear model breaks down. Either restrict the domain (e.g. $a \leq 25$), or choose a model that levels off near 0 (e.g. exponential decay $L(a) = \alpha + \beta e^{-\gamma a}$ with $\alpha \approx 0$). Additional useful data: measurements across a wider range of a and possibly phone/usage covariates.

Solution to Q76. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

$d(t) = at^2 + bt + c$, $d(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c = 0$. Also $d(10) = 0.3 \Rightarrow 100a + 10b = 0.3$. Rate $d'(t) = 2at + b$ and $d'(10) = 0.06 \Rightarrow 20a + b = 0.06$. Solve:

$$b = 0.06 - 20a, \quad 100a + 10(0.06 - 20a) = 0.3 \Rightarrow -100a + 0.6 = 0.3 \Rightarrow a = 0.003, \quad b = 0.$$

Thus

$$d(t) = 0.003t^2.$$

$d'(t) = 0.006t > 0$ for $t > 0$, so increasing for $t > 0$. Relevant domain: $t \geq 0$ until the pool is full. $d(25) = 0.003(625) = 1.875 \text{ m}$ (an extrapolation beyond $t = 10$).

Solution to Q77. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Using least squares:

- Linear: $\hat{V} = 134t + 106$ with $R^2 \approx 0.997$.
- Exponential: $\hat{V} = ae^{kt}$ (fit gives, e.g., $a \approx 156.3$, $k \approx 0.332$) with $R^2 \approx 0.815$.

The linear model fits substantially better (larger R^2 , smaller residuals). Using the linear model, $1500 = 134t + 106 \Rightarrow t = \frac{1394}{134} \approx 10.4 \text{ h}$. This is well beyond the observed range ($t \leq 6$), so the prediction is an extrapolation and should be treated cautiously.

AHL 2.7 Composite and Inverse Functions

Solution to Q78. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

For $f(x) = \frac{2x-3}{x+1}$, solve $y = \frac{2x-3}{x+1}$: $x = \frac{y+3}{2-y}$, hence $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+3}{2-x}$. Domain of f : $x \neq -1$; range of f : $y \neq 2$. Domain of f^{-1} : $x \neq 0$; range of f^{-1} : $y \neq -1$.

Solution to Q79. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

$h(x) = x^2 + 4x + 7 = (x+2)^2 + 3$. On $x \geq -2$, h is one-to-one and $h^{-1}(x) = -2 + \sqrt{x-3}$ (domain $x \geq 3$). On $x \leq -2$, $h^{-1}(x) = -2 - \sqrt{x-3}$.

Solution to Q80. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

(i) $y = f(x) + 3$ shifts up by 3. (ii) $y = f(x-2)$ shifts right by 2. (iii) $y = -f(x)$ reflects in the x -axis. (iv) $y = f(2x)$ compresses horizontally by factor $\frac{1}{2}$.

SL 2.8 Transformation of Graphs

Solution to Q81. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Start $y = \sqrt{x}$. After shift right 3: $y = \sqrt{x-3}$. Reflect in x -axis: $y = -\sqrt{x-3}$. Vertical stretch by 2: $y = -2\sqrt{x-3}$.

Solution to Q82. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Let $f(x) = |x|$.

(i) *Shift left 4 and up 2.* A horizontal shift left by 4 replaces x with $x+4$; a vertical shift up by 2 adds $+2$:

$$y = |x+4| + 2.$$

(ii) *Reflect in the y -axis, then apply a vertical stretch by factor 3.* Reflection in the y -axis sends $x \mapsto -x$: $y = |-x| = |x|$ (no change since $|x|$ is even). A vertical stretch by factor 3 multiplies the output by 3:

$$y = 3|x|.$$

Final Answer: $y = |x+4| + 2$ and $y = 3|x|$.

Solution to Q83. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

A horizontal shift and a horizontal stretch do *not* commute.

Write a right shift by a as $x \mapsto x-a$ (so $y = f(x-a)$), and a horizontal stretch about the y -axis by factor $k > 0$ as $x \mapsto x/k$ (so $y = f(x/k)$).

Shift then stretch:

$$y = f(x-a) \xrightarrow{\text{stretch } k} y = f\left(\frac{x}{k} - a\right).$$

Stretch then shift:

$$y = f\left(\frac{x}{k}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{shift } a} y = f\left(\frac{x-a}{k}\right) = f\left(\frac{x}{k} - \frac{a}{k}\right).$$

Since $\frac{x}{k} - a \neq \frac{x}{k} - \frac{a}{k}$ in general (unless $a = 0$ or $k = 1$), the two results differ.

Concrete example: take $f(x) = x^2$, $a = 2$, $k = 3$.

$$\text{Shift then stretch: } y = \left(\frac{x}{3} - 2\right)^2 \quad (\text{vertex at } x = 6).$$

$$\text{Stretch then shift: } y = \left(\frac{x-2}{3}\right)^2 \quad (\text{vertex at } x = 2).$$

The graphs are different, so the operations do not commute.

Final Answer: In general $f\left(\frac{x}{k} - a\right) \neq f\left(\frac{x-a}{k}\right)$, e.g. with $f(x) = x^2$, $a = 2$, $k = 3$.

Solution to Q84. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

From $y = x^2$ to $y = 3(x-2)^2 - 5$:

$$\text{Shift right by 2: } y = (x-2)^2;$$

$$\text{Vertical stretch by 3: } y = 3(x-2)^2;$$

$$\text{Shift down by 5: } y = 3(x-2)^2 - 5.$$

Swapping the order of “shift right by 2” and “vertical stretch by 3” here gives the same final equation because

$$3((x-2)^2) = (3x^2 - 12x + 12) = 3x^2 - 12x + 12,$$

and shifting/skewing in y commutes with vertical scaling for base x^2 . However, order *does* matter in general for horizontal operations embedded inside $f(2x-4)$:

$$f(2x-4) = f(2(x-2))$$

corresponds to first a horizontal compression by factor $\frac{1}{2}$ (replace x by $2x$), then a shift right by 2. If you shift first and then compress, the image of a given x is different (e.g., test with $f(x) = x^2$ and compare images of $x = 0$).

AHL 2.8 Transformations and order

Solution to Q85. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Exponential decay with half-life 12 h and $N_0 = 500$:

$$N(t) = N_0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/12} = 500 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/12}.$$

At $t = 30$ h,

$$N(30) = 500 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{30/12} = 500 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{5/2} = \frac{500}{4\sqrt{2}} = \frac{125}{\sqrt{2}} \approx 88.4.$$

Final Answer: $N(t) = 500 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/12}$, $N(30) \approx 88.4$.

SL 2.9 Additional Modelling Families

Solution to Q86. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Logistic model $P(t) = \frac{L}{1 + Ce^{-kt}}$ with $L = 120$. Using $(0, 20)$:

$$20 = \frac{120}{1 + C} \Rightarrow 1 + C = 6 \Rightarrow \boxed{C = 5}.$$

Using $(6, 60)$:

$$60 = \frac{120}{1 + 5e^{-6k}} \Rightarrow 1 + 5e^{-6k} = 2 \Rightarrow 5e^{-6k} = 1 \Rightarrow e^{-6k} = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \boxed{k = \frac{\ln 5}{6}}.$$

When $P = L/2$ we have $1 + Ce^{-kt} = 2 \Rightarrow e^{-kt} = \frac{1}{C}$, hence

$$t = \frac{\ln C}{k} = \frac{\ln 5}{\ln 5/6} = \boxed{6 \text{ (hours)}}.$$

Final Answer: $C = 5$, $k = \frac{\ln 5}{6}$, $P = L/2$ at $\boxed{t = 6}$.

Solution to Q87. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Let $H(t) = a \sin(bt - c) + d$. Period $T = 12.4 = \frac{62}{5}$ h, so

$$b = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{62/5} = \boxed{\frac{5\pi}{31}} \text{ rad/h.}$$

From max 5.8 m and min 0.6 m,

$$a = \frac{5.8 - 0.6}{2} = \boxed{2.6}, \quad d = \frac{5.8 + 0.6}{2} = \boxed{3.2}.$$

A high tide occurs at $t = 3.1 = \frac{31}{10}$ h. For a maximum, $bt - c = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n$. With $b = \frac{5\pi}{31}$ and $t = \frac{31}{10}$,

$$bt = \frac{5\pi}{31} \cdot \frac{31}{10} = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow c = \boxed{0}.$$

Final Answer: $a = 2.6$, $b = \frac{5\pi}{31}$, $c = 0$, $d = 3.2$, so

$$\boxed{H(t) = 2.6 \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{31}t\right) + 3.2}.$$

Solution to Q88. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

The function is

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} mx + 2, & x < 1, \\ x^2 + k, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

For continuity at $x = 1$, the left-hand limit must equal the right-hand limit:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = m(1) + 2 = m + 2,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = (1)^2 + k = 1 + k.$$

Setting these equal:

$$m + 2 = 1 + k \quad \Rightarrow \quad m - k = -1.$$

Thus m and k must satisfy $m - k = -1$ for f to be continuous at $x = 1$.

Final Answer: Any (m, k) such that $m - k = -1$, e.g. $m = 2, k = 3$.

Topic 3 Solutions

SL 3.1 3D Geometry and Measurements

Solution to Q89. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

$|AB| = \sqrt{(-4-2)^2 + (5+1)^2 + (1-3)^2} = \sqrt{76} = 2\sqrt{19}$. The midpoint is $M = (-1, 2, 2)$.

Solution to Q90. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Right circular cone with radius $r = 6$ cm and slant height $\ell = 10$ cm.

(i) Height:

$$h = \sqrt{\ell^2 - r^2} = \sqrt{10^2 - 6^2} = \sqrt{64} = \boxed{8 \text{ cm}}.$$

(ii) Surface area (lateral + base):

$$S = \pi r \ell + \pi r^2 = \pi(6)(10) + \pi(6^2) = 60\pi + 36\pi = \boxed{96\pi \text{ cm}^2}.$$

(iii) Volume:

$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h = \frac{1}{3}\pi(36)(8) = \boxed{96\pi \text{ cm}^3}.$$

Final Answer: $h = 8$ cm, $S = 96\pi \text{ cm}^2$, $V = 96\pi \text{ cm}^3$.

Solution to Q91. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Right square pyramid with base side $a = 12$ cm and height $h = 15$ cm.

Volume:

$$V = \frac{1}{3}a^2 h = \frac{1}{3}(12^2)(15) = \boxed{720 \text{ cm}^3}.$$

Slant height of each lateral face (altitude of the triangular face):

$$s = \sqrt{h^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{15^2 + 6^2} = \sqrt{261} = \boxed{3\sqrt{29} \text{ cm}}.$$

Lateral area (4 congruent triangles):

$$A_{\text{lat}} = 4\left(\frac{1}{2}as\right) = 4\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 12 \cdot s\right) = 24s = 24(3\sqrt{29}) = \boxed{72\sqrt{29} \text{ cm}^2}.$$

Total surface area:

$$A_{\text{tot}} = a^2 + A_{\text{lat}} = 12^2 + 72\sqrt{29} = \boxed{144 + 72\sqrt{29} \text{ cm}^2}.$$

Final Answer: $V = 720 \text{ cm}^3$, $A_{\text{tot}} = 144 + 72\sqrt{29} \text{ cm}^2$.

SL 3.2 Triangle trigonometry

Solution to Q92. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Area = $\frac{1}{2}ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 \cdot 11 \sin 52^\circ \approx 34.7$. Using the cosine rule gives $c \approx 9.77$ and the sine rule gives $A \approx 41.3^\circ$.

Solution to Q93. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

The ladder, ground, and wall form a right triangle with hypotenuse 6.8 m and angle 68° to the horizontal. The vertical height reached is

$$h = 6.8 \sin(68^\circ) \approx 6.30485 \text{ m.}$$

To the nearest centimetre,

$$h \approx 6.30 \text{ m } (= 630 \text{ cm}).$$

Solution to Q94. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

In $\triangle XYZ$, we are given $x = 12$, $y = 10$, $z = 8$, where x is opposite $\angle X$. By the cosine rule:

$$\cos X = \frac{y^2 + z^2 - x^2}{2yz} = \frac{10^2 + 8^2 - 12^2}{2(10)(8)} = \frac{100 + 64 - 144}{160} = \frac{20}{160} = 0.125.$$

Thus:

$$X = \cos^{-1}(0.125) \approx \boxed{82.8^\circ}.$$

SL 3.3 Applications of Trigonometry

Solution to Q95. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Let the height of the tower be h , the distance from P to the base of the tower be 65 m, and the angle of elevation be 28° . From $\tan \theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$:

$$\tan 28^\circ = \frac{h}{65} \Rightarrow h = 65 \tan 28^\circ.$$

Evaluating:

$$h \approx 65 \times 0.531709 \approx \boxed{34.6 \text{ m}}.$$

Solution to Q96. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Let F be the foot of the hill, B be the point closer to the hill, and set

$$BF = x \Rightarrow AF = x + 400 \text{ (m)}.$$

If the height of the hill is h , then from right triangles:

$$\tan 14^\circ = \frac{h}{x + 400}, \quad \tan 21^\circ = \frac{h}{x}.$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} x \tan 21^\circ &= (x + 400) \tan 14^\circ \Rightarrow x(\tan 21^\circ - \tan 14^\circ) = 400 \tan 14^\circ \\ \Rightarrow x &= \frac{400 \tan 14^\circ}{\tan 21^\circ - \tan 14^\circ}. \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$h = x \tan 21^\circ = \frac{400 \tan 14^\circ \tan 21^\circ}{\tan 21^\circ - \tan 14^\circ} \approx \frac{400(0.2493)(0.3839)}{0.3839 - 0.2493} \approx 2.85 \times 10^2 \text{ m}.$$

Final Answer: $\boxed{h \approx 285 \text{ m}}.$

Solution to Q97. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Let due North be the positive y -axis and East the positive x -axis. For a bearing β (clockwise from North), the displacement of length L has components

$$(E, N) = (L \sin \beta, L \cos \beta).$$

From H to A : $L_1 = 18$, $\beta_1 = 65^\circ$,

$$(E_1, N_1) = (18 \sin 65^\circ, 18 \cos 65^\circ) \approx (16.3135, 7.6071).$$

From A to B : $L_2 = 12$, $\beta_2 = 145^\circ$,

$$(E_2, N_2) = (12 \sin 145^\circ, 12 \cos 145^\circ) \approx (6.8829, -9.8298).$$

Hence $H \rightarrow B$ has components

$$(E, N) = (E_1 + E_2, N_1 + N_2) \approx (23.1964, -2.2227).$$

Distance $HB = \sqrt{E^2 + N^2} \approx \sqrt{23.196^2 + (-2.223)^2} \approx 23.30 \text{ km}.$

Bearing of B from H is $\theta = \text{atan2}(E, N)$ in degrees. With $E > 0$, $N < 0$ (SE quadrant),

$$\theta \approx \text{atan2}(23.1964, -2.2227) \approx 95.5^\circ.$$

So $HB \approx 23.30 \text{ km}$ on a bearing $\approx 096^\circ$ (nearest degree).

SL 3.4 Circle arc and sector

Solution to Q98. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Convert $\theta = 110^\circ$ to radians: $\theta = \frac{110\pi}{180} = \frac{11\pi}{18}$. With $r = 6$ cm,

$$s = r\theta = 6 \cdot \frac{11\pi}{18} = \frac{11\pi}{3} \approx 11.52 \text{ cm}, \quad A = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 36 \cdot \frac{11\pi}{18} = 11\pi \approx 34.56 \text{ cm}^2.$$

SL 3.5 Perpendicular bisector

Solution to Q99. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

$P(2, -1)$, $Q(8, 5)$. Midpoint $M(\frac{2+8}{2}, \frac{-1+5}{2}) = (5, 2)$. Slope of PQ :

$$m_{PQ} = \frac{5 - (-1)}{8 - 2} = \frac{6}{6} = 1 \Rightarrow m_{\perp} = -1.$$

Perpendicular bisector through M : $y - 2 = -1(x - 5) \iff y = -x + 7 \iff x + y - 7 = 0$.

SL 3.6 Voronoi diagrams

Solution to Q100. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Let $A(0, 0)$, $B(4, 0)$, $C(2, 3)$.

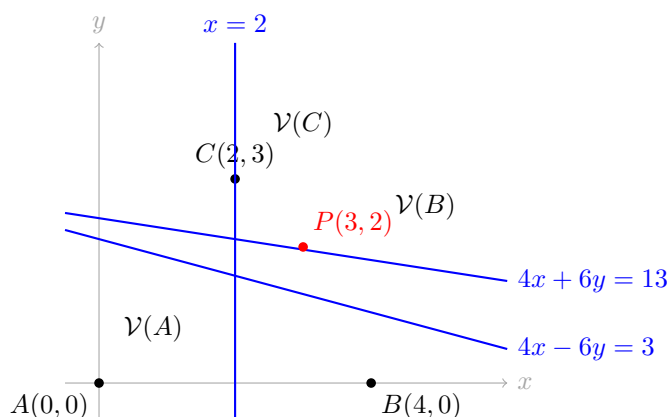
(i) **Perpendicular bisectors.**

$$\overline{AB} : \text{midpoint } (2, 0), \text{ AB is horizontal} \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{AC} : \text{midpoint } (1, \tfrac{3}{2}), \text{ slope}(AC) = \tfrac{3}{2} \Rightarrow m_{\perp} = -\tfrac{2}{3}, \\ y - \tfrac{3}{2} = -\tfrac{2}{3}(x - 1) \Rightarrow \boxed{4x + 6y = 13}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{BC} : \text{midpoint } (3, \tfrac{3}{2}), \text{ slope}(BC) = -\tfrac{3}{2} \Rightarrow m_{\perp} = \tfrac{2}{3}, \\ y - \tfrac{3}{2} = \tfrac{2}{3}(x - 3) \Rightarrow \boxed{4x - 6y = 3}. \end{aligned}$$

(ii) **Voronoi diagram.** The Voronoi edges are precisely the three bisectors above. They split the plane into three convex regions, each consisting of the points closer to one site than the other two.



(iii) **Region of $P(3, 2)$.** Check against the bisectors:

$$x = 2 : 3 > 2 \Rightarrow \text{closer to } B \text{ than } A;$$

$$4x - 6y = 3 : 4(3) - 6(2) = 0 < 3 \Rightarrow \text{closer to } C \text{ than } B;$$

$$4x + 6y = 13 : 4(3) + 6(2) = 24 > 13 \Rightarrow \text{closer to } C \text{ than } A.$$

Therefore P is closest to C ; i.e., $P \in \mathcal{V}(C)$.

Final Answer: Perpendicular bisectors: $\boxed{x = 2}$, $\boxed{4x + 6y = 13}$, $\boxed{4x - 6y = 3}$. The Voronoi regions are determined by these three lines as sketched; the point $P(3, 2)$ lies in the region of C .

Solution to Q101. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Voronoi edges are the perpendicular bisectors of the segments joining sites. With $A(0, 0)$, $B(8, 1)$, $C(3, 6)$:

- Midpoint $AB = (4, 0.5)$; slope $AB = \frac{1}{8}$ so the bisector has slope -8 .

-
- Midpoint $AC = (1.5, 3)$; slope $AC = 2$ so the bisector has slope $-\frac{1}{2}$.

Intersecting these two bisectors gives the common Voronoi vertex (also the circumcenter of $\triangle ABC$):

$$y - 0.5 = -8(x - 4), \quad y - 3 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 1.5) \Rightarrow (x, y) = \left(\frac{23}{6}, \frac{11}{6}\right) \approx (3.833, 1.833).$$

This point is equidistant from A, B, C (distance ≈ 4.249). The “toxic waste dump” location that maximizes the minimum distance to the facilities is this circumcenter.

SL 3.7 Radian Measure and Circular Sectors

Solution to Q102. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

To convert degrees to radians, multiply by $\frac{\pi}{180}$:

$$126^\circ = 126 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{126\pi}{180} = \frac{7\pi}{10} \text{ radians.}$$

To convert radians to degrees, multiply by $\frac{180}{\pi}$:

$$\frac{7\pi}{9} \text{ radians} = \frac{7\pi}{9} \times \frac{180}{\pi} = \frac{7 \times 180}{9} = 140^\circ.$$

Final Answer: $\frac{7\pi}{10}$ rad, 140° .

Solution to Q103. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

$126^\circ = \frac{7\pi}{10}$ radians. Arc length 14.4 in a circle of radius 9 corresponds to angle $\theta = 14.4/9 = 1.6$ rad and sector area $\frac{1}{2}r^2\theta = 64.8 \text{ cm}^2$.

Solution to Q104. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Given $A = 75 \text{ cm}^2$ and $\theta = 1.5$ rad, the formula for the area of a sector is

$$A = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta.$$

Thus,

$$75 = \frac{1}{2}r^2(1.5) \Rightarrow 75 = 0.75r^2 \Rightarrow r^2 = 100 \Rightarrow r = \boxed{10 \text{ cm}}.$$

The arc length is

$$s = r\theta = 10 \times 1.5 = \boxed{15 \text{ cm}}.$$

Final Answer: Radius = 10 cm, Arc length = 15 cm.

AHL 3.8 Unit circle and Trigonometric Equations

Solution to Q105. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

On the unit circle, each point has coordinates $(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$.

For $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$:

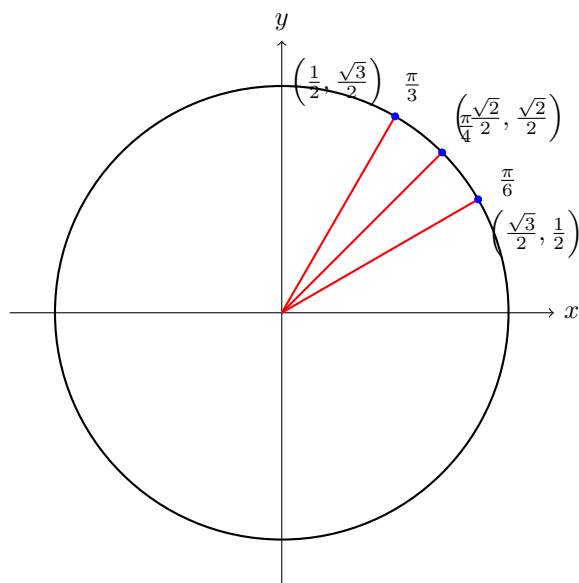
$$\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6}, \sin \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

For $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$:

$$\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4}, \sin \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

For $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$:

$$\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3}, \sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$



Final Answer:

$$\frac{\pi}{6} : \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right), \quad \frac{\pi}{4} : \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right), \quad \frac{\pi}{3} : \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

Solution to Q106. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Solve $2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = \sin \theta$ for $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$.

Factor:

$$2 \sin \theta \cos \theta - \sin \theta = \sin \theta (2 \cos \theta - 1) = 0.$$

Hence either

$$\sin \theta = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}.$$

On $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$:

$$\sin \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = 0, \pi; \quad \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}.$$

Final Answer: $\theta \in \left\{ 0, \frac{\pi}{3}, \pi, \frac{5\pi}{3} \right\}.$

Solution to Q107. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Given $a = 8$ (opposite A), $A = 40^\circ$, and $b = 10$ (opposite B). By the Sine Rule,

$$\frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin A}{a} \implies \sin B = \frac{b \sin A}{a} = \frac{10 \sin 40^\circ}{8} \approx 0.80348.$$

Hence

$$B_1 = \sin^{-1}(0.80348) \approx 53.46^\circ, \quad B_2 = 180^\circ - B_1 \approx 126.54^\circ.$$

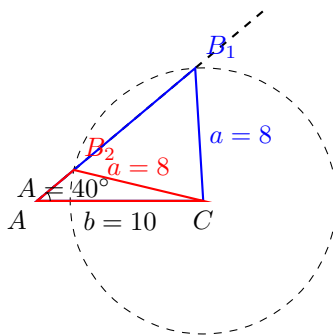
The corresponding third angles are

$$C_1 = 180^\circ - A - B_1 \approx 86.54^\circ, \quad C_2 = 180^\circ - A - B_2 \approx 13.46^\circ.$$

Using the Sine Rule again ($\frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{a}{\sin A}$),

$$c_1 = \frac{a \sin C_1}{\sin A} = \frac{8 \sin 86.54^\circ}{\sin 40^\circ} \approx 12.42, \quad c_2 = \frac{a \sin C_2}{\sin A} = \frac{8 \sin 13.46^\circ}{\sin 40^\circ} \approx 2.90.$$

Why two solutions? This is the SSA *ambiguous case*. With A and the two sides a (opposite A) and b given, the ray making angle A at A can intersect the circle of radius a centered at C in two points, giving one acute and one obtuse angle B .



Final Answers:

Case	B	C	c
1	53.46°	86.54°	12.42
2	126.54°	13.46°	2.90

AHL 3.9 Matrix Transformations

Solution to Q108. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Reflection in the x -axis is represented by $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ with determinant -1 .

Solution to Q109. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Given

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{t} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The image of P under the affine map $\mathbf{x} \mapsto A\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{t}$ is

$$P' = AP + \mathbf{t} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}.$$

The area-scaling factor of the linear part is $|\det A|$:

$$\det A = 0 \cdot 0 - (-1) \cdot 1 = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{area factor} = \boxed{1}.$$

(So the transformation preserves area and orientation.)

Solution to Q110. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Let

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

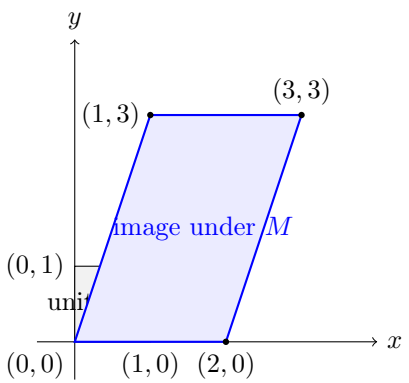
$$\det M = 2 \cdot 3 - 0 \cdot 1 = \boxed{6}.$$

For any region in the plane, the (signed) area is scaled by $\det M$; hence the unit square (area 1) is mapped to a parallelogram of area $\boxed{6}$. Because $\det M > 0$, the orientation is preserved.

Acting on the unit square's vertices:

$$\begin{aligned} (0, 0) &\mapsto (0, 0), \\ (1, 0) &\mapsto M(1, 0) = (2, 0), \\ (0, 1) &\mapsto M(0, 1) = (1, 3), \\ (1, 1) &\mapsto M(1, 1) = (3, 3). \end{aligned}$$

Thus the image is the parallelogram spanned by vectors $(2, 0)$ and $(1, 3)$ with vertices $(0, 0)$, $(2, 0)$, $(3, 3)$, $(1, 3)$. Geometrically: scale by 2 in the x -direction, by 3 in the y -direction, and shear in the x -direction by $+y$ (since $x' = 2x + y$, $y' = 3y$).



Final Answer: $|\det M| = 6$; the unit square maps to the parallelogram with vertices $(0,0)$, $(2,0)$, $(3,3)$, $(1,3)$ and area 6.

Topic 4 Solutions

SL 4.1 Populations, Samples and Sampling Methods

Solution to Q111. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

A population is the entire set of individuals or objects of interest in a study (for example, all students in a school). A sample is a subset of the population selected for analysis. A simple random sample gives each member of the population an equal chance of selection. This reduces selection bias and allows for generalization, but it may be impractical for large or inaccessible populations and does not guarantee that all subgroups are represented.

SL 4.2 Measures of Central Tendency

Solution to Q112. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

The mean is $\bar{x} = \frac{3+7+8+10+12+12+16+20}{8} = \frac{88}{8} = 11$. Ordered data: 3, 7, 8, 10, 12, 12, 16, 20. The median is the average of the 4th and 5th terms: $\frac{10+12}{2} = 11$. The mode is 12 (occurs twice). In this case the mean and median coincide, indicating a symmetric distribution. The mode highlights the most frequent value but is less informative here.

SL 4.3 Measures of Dispersion

Solution to Q113. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

The range is $20 - 3 = 17$. To find quartiles, the median splits the data into 3, 7, 8, 10 and 12, 12, 16, 20. The lower quartile Q_1 is the median of the first half: $\frac{7+8}{2} = 7.5$. The upper quartile Q_3 is $\frac{12+16}{2} = 14$. Thus $\text{IQR} = Q_3 - Q_1 = 14 - 7.5 = 6.5$. For the sample standard deviation,

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}} = \sqrt{\frac{(3 - 11)^2 + (7 - 11)^2 + \cdots + (20 - 11)^2}{7}} \approx 5.66.$$

Together these statistics indicate moderate spread with a few values (16,20) pulling the upper tail.

SL 4.4 Data Presentation and Bivariate Statistics

Solution to Q114. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

(i) A scatter plot should show a positive association between study hours and scores. (ii) Compute the correlation coefficient using $r = \frac{n \sum xy - \sum x \sum y}{\sqrt{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2} \sqrt{n \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2}}$. Here $n = 10$, $\sum x = 50$, $\sum y = 846$, $\sum x^2 = \sum x^2$, and $\sum xy = 2 \cdot 68 + 3 \cdot 75 + \cdots + 9 \cdot 96$; substituting yields $r \approx 0.987$, indicating a very strong positive correlation. (iii) The regression line has slope $m = r \frac{s_y}{s_x}$ and intercept $c = \bar{y} - m\bar{x}$, where $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = (5, 84.6)$ approximately. One finds $m \approx 3.4$ and $c \approx 67.6$, giving $\hat{y} \approx 3.4x + 67.6$. This line can be used to predict a student's score based on study hours.

SL 4.6 Probability Rules

Solution to Q115. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Given $P(A) = 0.55$, $P(B) = 0.40$, $P(A \cap B) = 0.22$:

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = 0.55 + 0.40 - 0.22 = 0.73.$$

$$P(A^c \cap B) = P(B) - P(A \cap B) = 0.40 - 0.22 = 0.18.$$

Check independence: $P(A)P(B) = 0.55 \cdot 0.40 = 0.22 = P(A \cap B)$, so A and B are independent. Then

$$P(A | B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.22}{0.40} = 0.55.$$

Solution to Q116. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

By the addition rule, $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = 0.6 + 0.5 - 0.3 = 0.8$. The complement of A has probability $P(A^c) = 1 - 0.6 = 0.4$. To test independence, compare $P(A \cap B)$ with $P(A)P(B)$: $P(A)P(B) = 0.6 \times 0.5 = 0.3$. Since this equals $P(A \cap B)$, A and B are independent events.

SL 4.7 Conditional Probability, Trees and DRV

Solution to Q117. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

(i) Draw branches for M_1 (probability 0.6) and M_2 (0.4). From each, draw branches for “good” and “defective” with respective probabilities 0.98/0.02 for M_1 and 0.95/0.05 for M_2 . (ii) The overall probability of defect is $P(D) = 0.6 \times 0.02 + 0.4 \times 0.05 = 0.012 + 0.02 = 0.032$ (3.2%). (iii) By Bayes’ theorem,

$$P(M_1 | D) = \frac{P(D | M_1)P(M_1)}{P(D)} = \frac{0.02 \times 0.6}{0.032} = \frac{0.012}{0.032} = 0.375.$$

So there is a 37.5% chance a defective item came from M_1 .

Solution to Q118. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

X takes 0, 1, 2, 4 with probabilities 0.25, 0.30, 0.20, 0.25.

$$E[X] = 0 \cdot 0.25 + 1 \cdot 0.30 + 2 \cdot 0.20 + 4 \cdot 0.25 = 0 + 0.30 + 0.40 + 1.00 = 1.70.$$

A fair game (zero expected gain to the player) would charge entry fee $c = E[X] = \$1.70$, so the expected net is $E[X] - c = 0$.

SL 4.8 Discrete and Continuous Distributions

Solution to Q119. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

$X \sim \text{Bin}(n = 15, p = 0.08)$. Then

$$P(X = 2) = \binom{15}{2}(0.08)^2(0.92)^{13} \approx 0.2273, \quad P(X \geq 3) = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^2 \binom{15}{k}(0.08)^k(0.92)^{15-k} \approx 0.1130$$

Mean $E[X] = np = 15(0.08) = 1.2$, variance $\text{Var}(X) = np(1-p) = 1.2(0.92) = 1.104$. The binomial model is appropriate because we have a fixed n , independent trials, two outcomes per trial, and constant success probability $p = 0.08$.

Solution to Q120. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

For $X \sim \text{Bin}(10, 0.3)$,

$$P(X = 4) = \binom{10}{4}0.3^40.7^6 = 210 \times 0.3^4 \times 0.7^6 \approx 0.200.$$

Similarly,

$$P(X \geq 6) = 1 - [P(X \leq 5)],$$

which can be computed from the cumulative distribution or by summing $P(X = k)$ for $k = 6$ to 10. A calculator yields approximately 0.047.

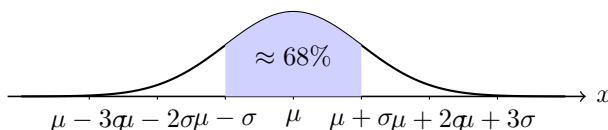
ASL 4.9 Normal distribution

Solution to Q121. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Properties & diagram.

1. The mean and $\pm k\sigma$ points are marked below.
2. The central region $[\mu - \sigma, \mu + \sigma]$ contains about 68% of the data (shaded).
3. Using the 68–95–99.7 rule:

$$P(\mu - 2\sigma \leq X \leq \mu + 3\sigma) = P(|X - \mu| \leq 2\sigma) + P(\mu + 2\sigma < X \leq \mu + 3\sigma) \approx 95\% + \frac{99.7 - 95}{2}\% = 97.35\%.$$

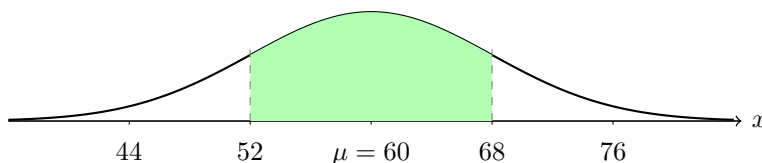


Solution to Q122. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Normal probability (technology). $X \sim \mathcal{N}(60, 8)$.

$$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}.$$

1. $P(52 \leq X \leq 68) = P(-1 \leq Z \leq 1) = \Phi(1) - \Phi(-1) \approx 0.6827$.
2. $P(X \geq 76) = P(Z \geq 2) = 1 - \Phi(2) \approx 0.0228$.
3. $P(X \leq 44) = P(Z \leq -2) = \Phi(-2) \approx 0.0228$.



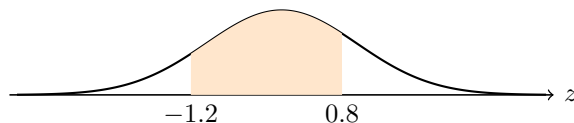
Solution to Q123. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Standard normal interval. With $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$:

$$P(-1.2 < Z < 0.8) = \Phi(0.8) - \Phi(-1.2) \approx 0.7881 - 0.1151 = \boxed{0.6731},$$

$$P(Z \leq -1.5) = \Phi(-1.5) = \boxed{0.0668},$$

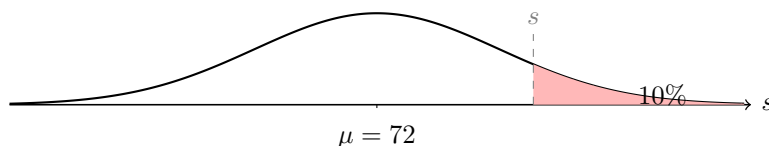
$$P(Z \geq 1.96) = 1 - \Phi(1.96) = \boxed{0.0250}.$$



Solution to Q124. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Inverse normal (percentile). $S \sim \mathcal{N}(72, 9^2)$ and $P(S \geq s) = 0.10$. The 90th percentile of the standard normal is $z_{0.90} \approx 1.2816$. Hence

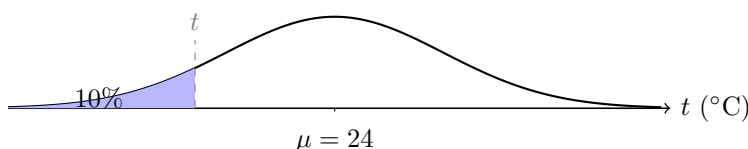
$$s = \mu + z_{0.90}\sigma = 72 + 1.2816(9) \approx \boxed{83.5} \text{ (thousand \$)}.$$



Solution to Q125. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Cut-off for the lowest decile. $T \sim \mathcal{N}(24, 6^2)$ and $P(T \leq t) = 0.10$. Here $z_{0.10} = -1.2816$, so

$$t = \mu + z_{0.10}\sigma = 24 + (-1.2816)(6) \approx \boxed{16.3^\circ\text{C}}.$$



Solution to Q126. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Two normals, same mean, different spread.

1. Curve **A** (the flatter/wider one) has the larger standard deviation. For a normal curve, larger $\sigma \Rightarrow$ lower peak and heavier spread about the same mean.
2. For *any* normal distribution, the proportion within one standard deviation of the mean is

$$P(\mu - \sigma \leq X \leq \mu + \sigma) \approx \boxed{68\% \text{ (more precisely } 68.27\%)}.$$

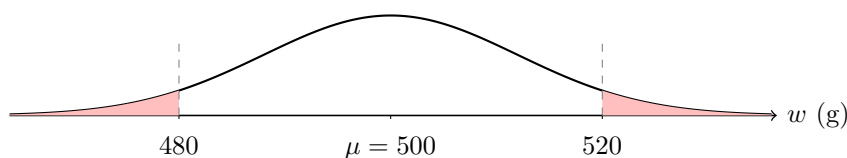
Solution to Q127. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Quality control tails (technology). $W \sim \mathcal{N}(500, 12^2)$, reject if $W \notin [480, 520]$.

$$z = \frac{20}{12} = 1.\bar{6}.$$

$$P(\text{reject}) = P(|Z| \geq 1.6667) = 2(1 - \Phi(1.6667)) \approx \boxed{0.0956}.$$

Out of 10 000 packs, expect $10\,000 \times 0.0956 \approx \boxed{956}$ rejects.



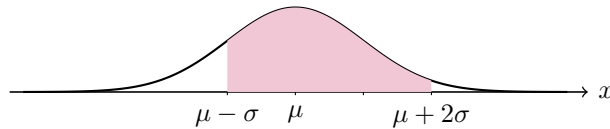
Solution to Q128. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Diagram reading. Empirical estimate:

$$P(\mu - \sigma \leq X \leq \mu + 2\sigma) \approx 68\% + \frac{95 - 68}{2}\% = 68\% + 13.5\% = \boxed{81.5\%}.$$

Exact (standardize to Z):

$$P(-1 \leq Z \leq 2) = \Phi(2) - \Phi(-1) \approx 0.97725 - 0.15866 = \boxed{0.8186}.$$



Solution to Q129. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Standardize: $Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$. (i) For $P(X \geq 1250)$, $Z = \frac{1250 - 1200}{100} = 0.5$. Thus $P(Z \geq 0.5) = 1 - \Phi(0.5) \approx 1 - 0.6915 = 0.3085$. (ii) The 90th percentile corresponds to $z_{0.90} \approx 1.281$. Thus $x = \mu + z\sigma = 1200 + 1.281 \times 100 \approx 1328.1$ hours.

SL 4.10 Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient

Solution to Q130. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Spearman's r_s with ties.

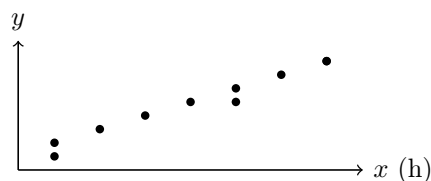
Ranks (average ties).

x	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.0
rank(x)	1.5	1.5	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.5	6.5	8.0	9.5	9.5
y	10	11	12	13	14	14	15	16	17	17
rank(y)	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.5	5.5	7.0	8.0	9.5	9.5

Since ties occur, compute r_s as the *Pearson correlation of the rank variables*. Using technology,

$$r_s \approx 0.988$$

(very strong positive monotonic association).



Solution to Q131. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Monotonic but not linear. For the given data:

$$r \approx 0.9966, \quad r_s = 1.0000$$

All y -values strictly increase with x , so the rank orders match exactly, giving $r_s = 1$.

Which coefficient? Spearman's r_s is more appropriate for a curved *monotonic* relationship; Pearson's r measures linearity and slightly under-represents the strength here.

Solution to Q132. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Effect of an outlier.

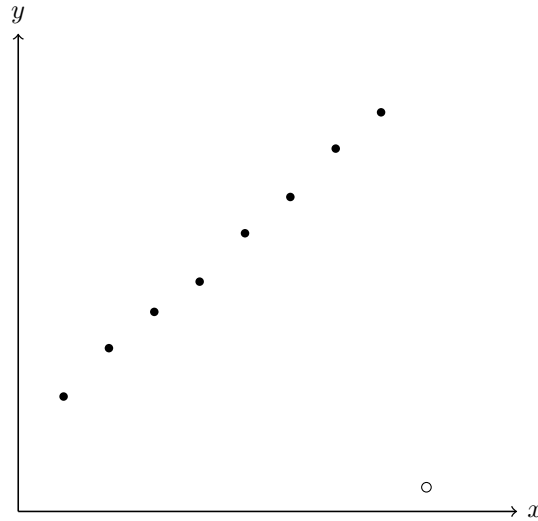
Using the first 8 points only:

$$r \approx 0.9990, \quad r_s = 1.0000$$

Including the outlier (9, -0.2):

$$r \approx 0.2857, \quad r_s \approx 0.4000$$

Conclusion. Both coefficients decrease, but *Pearson's r* is affected much more by the outlier because it depends on distances; Spearman's r_s depends only on the rank order.



Solution to Q133. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Choosing a correlation measure from diagrams.

Appropriate measure.

- **Panel A (roughly linear):** Pearson's r (linear association).
- **Panel B (monotone curved):** Spearman's r_s (monotonic but not linear).
- **Panel C (U-shape):** Neither r nor r_s alone is suitable (not monotonic; a curved model is needed).

Ranking by $|r|$ (using the provided numbers):

$$|r|_A \approx 0.9997 > |r|_B \approx 0.9912 > |r|_C \approx 0.3244.$$

Panel B: size of r_s . Since the data are strictly increasing with no ties, the rank orders match, so

r_s is very close to 1 (in fact 1.0000).

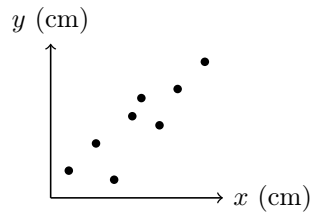
Solution to Q134. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Compute r and r_s and compare.

From the data for $n = 8$ athletes:

$$r \approx 0.8740, \quad r_s \approx 0.8571$$

There is a clear positive association; the scatter looks reasonably linear, so *Pearson's r* is an appropriate summary (both measures agree on a strong/moderate–strong positive relationship).



Solution to Q135. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Ties in ranks.

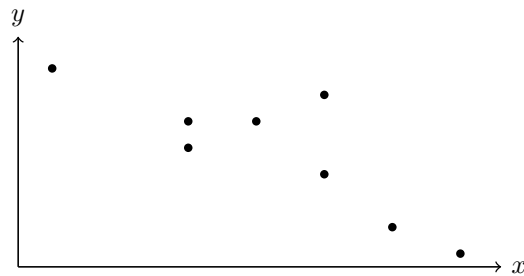
Ranks (average ties).

x	3	5	5	6	7	7	8	9
$\text{rank}(x)$	1.0	2.5	2.5	4.0	5.5	5.5	7.0	8.0
y	9	6	7	7	8	5	3	2
$\text{rank}(y)$	8.0	4.0	5.5	5.5	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.0

Compute Spearman's coefficient as the Pearson correlation of the rank variables:

$$r_s \approx -0.758$$

which indicates a *moderately strong negative* monotonic relationship.



SL 4.11 Hypothesis, significance, p-value

Solution to Q136. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

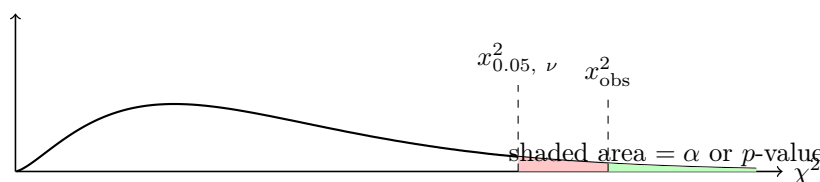
Null/alternative, significance and p-value.

(i) *Hypotheses.* For a χ^2 test:

H_0 : model holds (e.g., variables are independent / distribution matches claim), H_1 : model does not hold.

(ii) *Critical region.* For an upper-tail test at $\alpha = 0.05$, the critical region is the area to the right of the critical value $x_{0.05, \nu}^2$ (depends on the degrees of freedom ν).

(iii) *p-value.* Given an observed statistic x_{obs}^2 , the *p*-value is the upper-tail area $P(\chi_\nu^2 \geq x_{\text{obs}}^2)$.



Solution to Q137. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

χ^2 test for independence (contingency table).

Expected frequencies. With $N = 190$:

	Tea	Coffee	Water
Day (100)	$100 \cdot \frac{78}{190} = 41.053$	$100 \cdot \frac{52}{190} = 27.368$	$100 \cdot \frac{60}{190} = 31.579$
Night (90)	$90 \cdot \frac{78}{190} = 36.947$	$90 \cdot \frac{52}{190} = 24.632$	$90 \cdot \frac{60}{190} = 28.421$

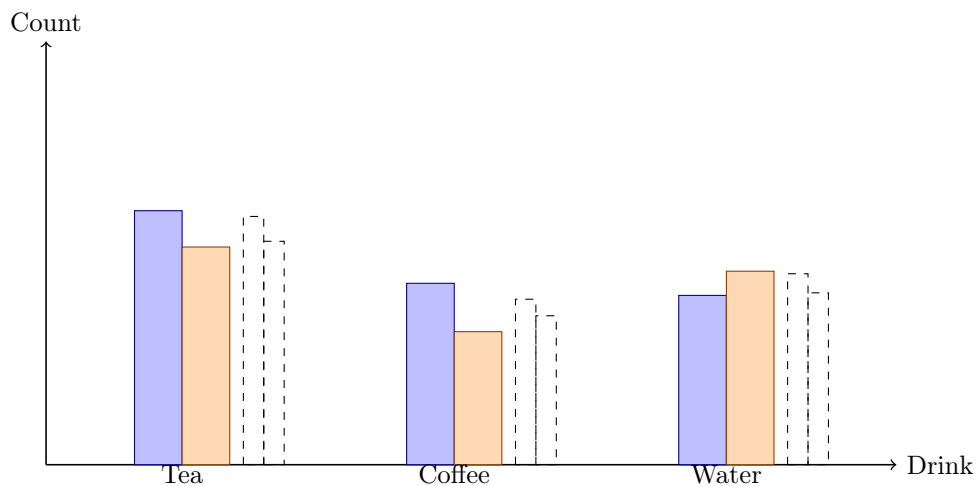
Test statistic. Using $\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$:

$$\chi^2 \approx \frac{(42 - 41.053)^2}{41.053} + \frac{(30 - 27.368)^2}{27.368} + \frac{(28 - 31.579)^2}{31.579} + \frac{(36 - 36.947)^2}{36.947} + \frac{(22 - 24.632)^2}{24.632} + \frac{(32 - 28.421)^2}{28.421} \approx \boxed{1.437}.$$

Degrees of freedom: $(r - 1)(c - 1) = (2 - 1)(3 - 1) = \boxed{2}$. Upper-tail *p*-value (for $\nu = 2$) is

$$p = P(\chi_2^2 \geq 1.437) = e^{-1.437/2} \approx \boxed{0.488}.$$

Decision (5%): $p > 0.05$; do not reject H_0 . There is no evidence of association between shift and drink.



Solution to Q138. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

χ^2 goodness of fit.

Expected counts under H_0 :

$$E = (120, 100, 80, 60, 40).$$

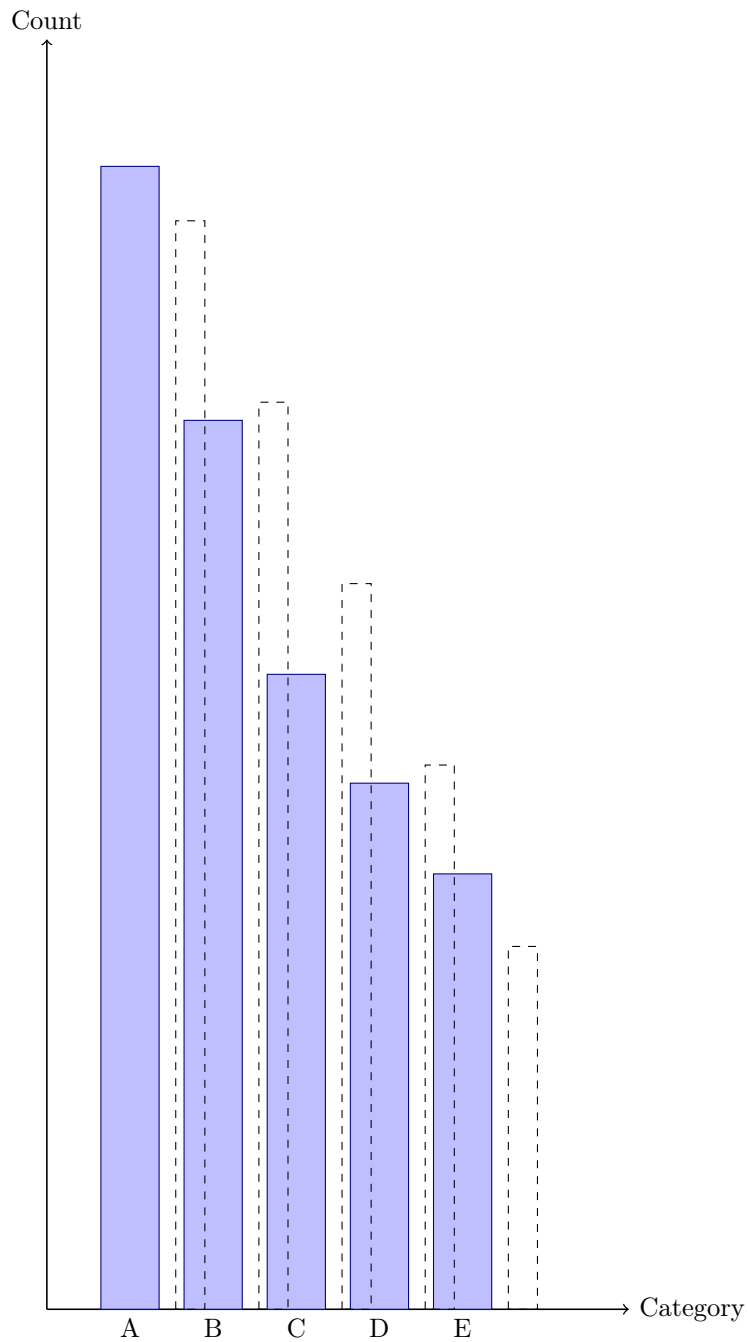
Test statistic ($df = k - 1 = 4$):

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(126 - 120)^2}{120} + \frac{(98 - 100)^2}{100} + \frac{(70 - 80)^2}{80} + \frac{(58 - 60)^2}{60} + \frac{(48 - 40)^2}{40} = \boxed{3.257}.$$

Upper-tail p -value for $\nu = 4$:

$$p = P(\chi_4^2 \geq 3.257) \approx \boxed{0.515}.$$

Decision (5%): $p > 0.05$; do not reject H_0 . The sample is consistent with the claimed colour proportions.



Solution to Q139. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

χ^2 test for independence (second layout).

Expected counts (totals: Lower 120, Upper 130, $N = 250$):

	Phone	Tablet	Laptop	None
Lower	29.76	18.24	52.80	19.20
Upper	32.24	19.76	57.20	20.80

Degrees of freedom: $(2 - 1)(4 - 1) = \boxed{3}$.

Test statistic:

$$\chi^2 \approx \frac{(34 - 29.76)^2}{29.76} + \frac{(18 - 18.24)^2}{18.24} + \frac{(46 - 52.80)^2}{52.80} + \frac{(22 - 19.20)^2}{19.20} + \frac{(28 - 32.24)^2}{32.24} + \frac{(20 - 19.76)^2}{19.76} + \frac{(64 - 57.20)^2}{57.20} + \dots$$

Upper-tail p -value ($df = 3$):

$$p = P(\chi_3^2 \geq 3.637) \approx \boxed{0.307}.$$

Decision (1%): $p > 0.01$; do not reject H_0 . There is no evidence of association between grade and device at the 1% level.

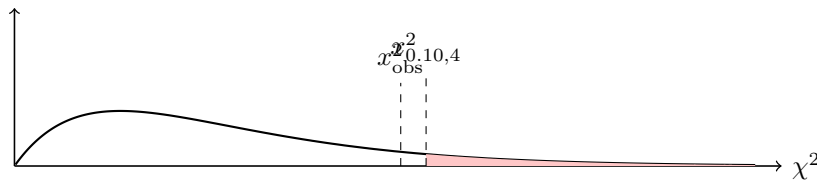
Solution to Q140. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Reading a χ^2 curve. For $\nu = 4$:

- The 10% upper-tail critical value is $x_{0.10,4}^2 \approx \boxed{7.779}$. Shade the region to the right of this value.
- With $x_{\text{obs}}^2 = 7.3$, the p -value is

$$p = P(\chi_4^2 \geq 7.3) = e^{-7.3/2} \left(1 + \frac{7.3}{2}\right) \approx \boxed{0.121}.$$

Since $p > 0.10$, do *not* reject H_0 at the 10% level; likewise do not reject at the 5% level.



Solution to Q141. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Two-tailed test with summary statistics.

Given $n_A = 15$, $\bar{x}_A = 8.2$, $s_A = 1.1$ and $n_B = 17$, $\bar{x}_B = 7.6$, $s_B = 1.3$. Assume independent normal populations with equal variances.

Hypotheses:

$$H_0 : \mu_A = \mu_B \quad \text{vs} \quad H_1 : \mu_A \neq \mu_B.$$

Pooled variance:

$$s_p^2 = \frac{(n_A - 1)s_A^2 + (n_B - 1)s_B^2}{n_A + n_B - 2} = \frac{14(1.21) + 16(1.69)}{30} = \frac{43.98}{30} = 1.466, \quad s_p = \sqrt{1.466} \approx 1.211.$$

Standard error:

$$SE = s_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_A} + \frac{1}{n_B}} = 1.211 \sqrt{\frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{17}} \approx 1.211 \cdot 0.3543 \approx 0.429.$$

Test statistic and df :

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_A - \bar{x}_B}{SE} = \frac{0.6}{0.429} \approx 1.40, \quad df = n_A + n_B - 2 = 30.$$

p-value (two-tailed): $p \approx 0.17$. Since $p > 0.05$, **do not reject** H_0 at the 5% level; there is no clear evidence that the mean lifetimes differ.

95% CI for $\mu_A - \mu_B$:

$$(\bar{x}_A - \bar{x}_B) \pm t_{0.975,30} \text{SE} = 0.6 \pm 2.042(0.429) = 0.6 \pm 0.875,$$

so $\boxed{(-0.28, 1.48)}$. The interval contains 0, agreeing with the test.

Solution to Q142. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

One-tailed test with summary statistics.

Data: $n_N = 12$, $\bar{x}_N = 42.1$, $s_N = 5.6$ and $n_C = 10$, $\bar{x}_C = 38.5$, $s_C = 6.1$. Assume independent normal populations and equal variances.

Hypotheses:

$$H_0 : \mu_N = \mu_C \quad \text{vs} \quad H_1 : \mu_N > \mu_C.$$

Pooled variance:

$$s_p^2 = \frac{11(5.6)^2 + 9(6.1)^2}{20} = \frac{344.96 + 334.89}{20} = 33.993, \quad s_p \approx 5.830.$$

$$\text{SE: SE} = s_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{10}} \approx 5.830 \cdot \sqrt{0.1833} \approx 2.496.$$

Test statistic and df:

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_N - \bar{x}_C}{\text{SE}} = \frac{3.6}{2.496} \approx 1.44, \quad \text{df} = 20.$$

p-value (one-tailed): $p \approx 0.08$. Since $p > 0.05$, **do not reject** H_0 at 5%; the data do not show a significant increase.

95% CI for $\mu_N - \mu_C$:

$$3.6 \pm t_{0.975,20} \text{SE} = 3.6 \pm 2.086(2.496) = 3.6 \pm 5.21,$$

so $\boxed{(-1.61, 8.81)}$, consistent with the decision.

Solution to Q143. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Interpreting calculator output.

Given $t = -1.87$, $\text{df} = 26$, and (two-tailed) $p = 0.073$:

(a) At 10%: $p < 0.10 \Rightarrow$ **reject** H_0 . At 5%: $p > 0.05 \Rightarrow$ **do not reject** H_0 .

(b) $t < 0$ means $\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 < 0$, so sample 1 has the *smaller* mean (evidence that $\mu_1 < \mu_2$).

(c) A two-tailed test at 10% is equivalent to checking whether the **90%** CI for $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ excludes 0. If a reported 90% CI were $(-0.3, 6.1)$, it *includes* 0 and would indicate *no* rejection at 10%, which conflicts with $p = 0.073$. The consistent interval (given $t < 0$ and $p = 0.073$) would exclude 0, e.g. something like $\boxed{(-6.1, -0.3)}$.

Solution to Q144. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Write hypotheses and choose tailedness.

(a) “Reduces mean 100 m time.” $H_0 : \mu_{\text{new}} = \mu_{\text{usual}}$ (or $\mu_{\text{new}} \geq \mu_{\text{usual}}$), $H_1 : \mu_{\text{new}} < \mu_{\text{usual}}$. *One-tailed (left)*.

(b) “Means differ between schools.” $H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2$, $H_1 : \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$. *Two-tailed*.

(c) “Increases mean tensile strength.” $H_0 : \mu_{\text{new}} = \mu_{\text{current}}$ (or $\mu_{\text{new}} \leq \mu_{\text{current}}$), $H_1 : \mu_{\text{new}} > \mu_{\text{current}}$. *One-tailed (right)*.

Solution to Q145. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Using raw data (two-tailed).

Group A: 12, 10, 9, 11, 13, 12, 8, 10.

$$n_A = 8, \quad \bar{x}_A = \frac{85}{8} = 10.625, \quad s_A^2 = \frac{\sum x^2 - n_A \bar{x}_A^2}{n_A - 1} = \frac{923 - 8(10.625)^2}{7} \approx 2.839, \quad s_A \approx 1.685.$$

Group B: 7, 9, 11, 10, 8, 6, 9, 7.

$$n_B = 8, \quad \bar{x}_B = \frac{67}{8} = 8.375, \quad s_B \approx 1.685.$$

Assume equal variances $\Rightarrow s_p \approx 1.685$.

$$\text{SE} = s_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_A} + \frac{1}{n_B}} = 1.685 \sqrt{\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}} = 1.685 \cdot 0.5 = 0.8425.$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_A - \bar{x}_B}{\text{SE}} = \frac{2.25}{0.8425} \approx 2.67, \quad \text{df} = n_A + n_B - 2 = 14.$$

p-value (two-tailed): $p \approx 0.018$. At $\alpha = 0.05$ we **reject** H_0 ; the mean completion times differ (Group A larger, i.e. slower on average).

A 95% CI: $(\bar{x}_A - \bar{x}_B) \pm t_{0.975,14} \text{SE} \approx 2.25 \pm 2.145(0.8425) = 2.25 \pm 1.81$, so $\boxed{(0.44, 4.06)}$, which excludes 0.

Solution to Q146. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Checking assumptions conceptually.

- (1) *Supports* using pooled two-sample t : approximate normality, no outliers, and similar spreads.
- (2) *Does not support*: the same students in both groups violate independence.
- (3) *Supports*: near-normal and similar variability from the boxplots.
- (4) *Does not support* pooled t (equal variances dubious); consider Welch’s two-sample t instead.

Solution to Q147. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

One- vs two-tailed decision via a confidence interval.

Given the 95% CI for $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ is $(-1.4, 3.8)$:

- Two-tailed test at $\alpha = 0.05$: the interval contains 0, so **do not reject** H_0 .
- One-tailed test $H_0 : \mu_1 \leq \mu_2$ vs $H_1 : \mu_1 > \mu_2$ at $\alpha = 0.05$: the entire CI is not above 0, so there is **insufficient evidence** to claim $\mu_1 > \mu_2$ at 5%.

AHL 4.12 Designing investigations, categories and sampling techniques

Solution to Q148. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Questionnaire design (identify and fix bias).

For each item we give the problem, a fix, and a response format.

1. *Problem:* Leading/loaded (“*excessive* ... hurts”).
Fix: “In a typical weekday, how many hours do you spend on screens *outside of classes*?”
Format: Numeric hours to nearest 0.5.
2. *Problem:* Double-barrelled and ambiguous (“usually”; two quantities in one box).
Fix: (i) “On a typical night, how many hours do you sleep?” (numeric)
(ii) “On a typical night, how many hours are *deep* sleep?” (numeric)
3. *Problem:* Leading/social desirability (“You don’t ... , right?”).
Fix: “After what time do you *stop* using your phone on weeknights?”
Format: Multiple choice: before 9pm / 9–10pm / 10–11pm / 11pm–12am / after 12am.
4. *Problem:* Poor scale (uneven, vague labels).
Fix: 5-point Likert: very poor / poor / fair / good / excellent.
5. *Problem:* Double concept (“fun *or* study”).
Fix: Split into two items: frequency for fun; frequency for study.
Format: never / monthly / weekly / few times a week / daily.
6. *Problem:* Open responses increase entry errors and may be intrusive.
Fix: “What is your GPA on the school’s 0–4 scale?” (numeric, one decimal). “What is your year level?” (9 / 10 / 11 / 12 / other / prefer not to say).
7. *Add a demographic item:* “Which of the following best describes you?” (male / female / another term ☐ / prefer not to say).

Solution to Q149. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Sampling plan and data to analyse.

Population & frame: All current students at the school (1200). Frame: the school enrolment list.

Sampling method: **Stratified random sampling** by grade (and optionally gender) to ensure representation; take proportional samples from each stratum (e.g. 10% of each grade).

Handling non-response/outliers: Send two reminders; record response indicator; compare respondents vs frame on grade/gender and apply post-stratification weights if needed. Screen numeric fields with plausibility ranges (e.g. sleep 0–14 h, screen time 0–18 h). Winsorize extreme outliers or justify removal with a pre-registered rule.

Variables (type/units): screen_weekday (h, numerical), screen_weekend (h, numerical), sleep (h, numerical), grade (nominal), gender (nominal), GPA (ratio, 0–4), extracurricular hours (numerical). These are relevant to the mean daily screen time and potential confounders.

Outcome construction: average daily screen time

$$\text{avg} = \frac{5 \cdot \text{screen_weekday} + 2 \cdot \text{screen_weekend}}{7} \quad (\text{h/day}).$$

Document all steps in a reproducible log (date, rule, counts affected).

Solution to Q150. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Selecting relevant variables from many.

Good predictors of final score Y : prior GPA, hours studied, attendance %, practice tests, average sleep (possible nonlinear), phone unlocks/day (proxy for distraction).

Check: pairwise plots and VIF for multicollinearity (e.g. hours studied vs practice tests), transform skewed counts (log for unlocks), and examine leverage/influence (Cook's D).

Less relevant: teacher ID (categorical with many levels; confounded with class), raw class size (weak direct causal link). Clearly describe inclusions/exclusions with reasons.

Solution to Q151. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Categorizing numerical data for χ^2 GOF (Poisson($\lambda = 2.4$), $n = 200$).

Expected counts $E_k = 200 P(X = k)$:

k	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+
E_k	18.14	43.54	52.25	41.80	25.08	12.04	7.13

All $E > 5$ once we combine $k \geq 6$. With the given observations $O = (22, 54, 60, 38, 17, 7, 2)$, the test statistic is

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O - E)^2}{E} \approx \boxed{13.233}.$$

Here the model parameter λ is *given*, so $\text{df} = 7 - 1 = \boxed{6}$ and the upper-tail p -value is $\boxed{p \approx 0.0395}$. At 5% we reject H_0 : the sample shows some departure from Poisson(2.4).

Solution to Q152. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Degrees of freedom when parameters are estimated.

General rule for GOF: $\text{df} = k - 1 - m$ where k = number of categories and m = number of parameters estimated from the data.

1. Binomial($n = 6, p$), $k = 7$, estimate p ($m = 1$): $\text{df} = 7 - 1 - 1 = \boxed{5}$.
2. Poisson(λ), $k = 8$, estimate λ ($m = 1$): $\text{df} = 8 - 1 - 1 = \boxed{6}$.
3. Normal $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$, $k = 10$, estimate μ, σ ($m = 2$): $\text{df} = 10 - 1 - 2 = \boxed{7}$.

Solution to Q153. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Test-retest reliability.

Pearson correlation between Time 1 and Time 2 scores:

$$r \approx \boxed{0.970}.$$

Scatterplot is near linear with no strong outliers; reliability is *very high* and positive, indicating excellent stability over two weeks.

Solution to Q154. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Parallel-forms reliability and bias.

Correlation between Form A and Form B:

$$r_{AB} \approx \boxed{0.937} \quad (\text{very strong}).$$

Paired differences $D = A - B$ have

$$\bar{D} = 0.50, \quad s_D = 0.972, \quad n = 10, \quad SE = 0.307, \quad t = \frac{\bar{D}}{SE} \approx 1.63 \quad (df = 9),$$

giving two-tailed $p \approx \boxed{0.14}$. The 95% CI for the mean difference is

$$\bar{D} \pm t_{0.975,9}SE = 0.50 \pm 2.262(0.307) = \boxed{(-0.20, 1.20)}.$$

Conclusion: no evidence of systematic score shift; the two forms appear interchangeable.

Solution to Q155. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Criterion-related validity for short scale S vs long scale L .

Correlation:

$$r(S, L) \approx \boxed{0.991}, \quad R^2 \approx 0.982.$$

Regression of L on S :

$$\hat{L} = \boxed{19.108 + 1.443 S}.$$

This very strong, linear relationship supports criterion validity.

With cut-score $S \geq 30$: 4 of 15 participants are flagged by S (proportion $\boxed{26.7\%}$). Using a conventional criterion $L \geq 60$ (T-score “elevated”), the confusion table is perfect for this sample: TP = 4, FP = 0, FN = 0, TN = 11. Hence, in this sample S ’s rule coincides with L ’s rule; in practice one would evaluate this on a larger validation set.

Solution to Q156. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Content validity (blueprint/mapping).

Coverage in the draft (ticks counted per LO):

$$\text{LO1: } 1/8 = 12.5\%, \quad \text{LO2: } 3/8 = 37.5\%, \quad \text{LO3: } 2/8 = 25\%, \quad \text{LO4: } 2/8 = 25\%.$$

LO1 is under-represented; LO2 is heavy.

Revised blueprint (balanced): allocate 2 items per LO (total 8). For example: Items 1–2 \rightarrow LO1, 3–4 \rightarrow LO2, 5–6 \rightarrow LO3, 7–8 \rightarrow LO4.

Example additional stem for LO1 (Definitions): “Define ‘margin of error’ in the context of a 95% confidence interval, and state two factors that affect its size.”

Solution to Q157. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Choosing relevant/appropriate data (cleaning rules).

Inclusion/exclusion (documented before looking at outcomes):

- Keep respondents in the enrolment frame; remove duplicates by stable ID.
- Valid ranges: age [10, 20] (adjust to setting), sleep [0, 14] h, screen times [0, 18] h, GPA [0, 4] (or school scale).
- If `missing_items` > 20% (or > 2 out of 10 key items), exclude from analysis; otherwise impute single missing numeric values by grade-level median.

Outcome construction:

$$\text{avg_screen} = \frac{5 \cdot \text{weekday_screen_h} + 2 \cdot \text{weekend_screen_h}}{7}.$$

Outliers: flag if z -score $|z| > 3$ or outside $[Q_1 - 1.5 \text{ IQR}, Q_3 + 1.5 \text{ IQR}]$; inspect and decide (typo vs true extreme).

Reproducibility: keep a change log (rule, date, rows affected), version raw/clean files, and provide code/notebook used to clean and derive variables.

tocsubsectionAHL 4.13 Non-linear regression

Solution to Q158. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Choosing a model (exponential vs linear).

Data: $(x, y) = (0, 2.0), (1, 3.1), (2, 4.6), (3, 6.7), (4, 10.0), (5, 14.9)$.

Linear fit ($y = mx + c$ by least squares):

$$m = 2.4943, \quad c = 0.6476.$$

With $\hat{y} = mx + c$,

$$SS_{\text{res}} = \sum (y - \hat{y})^2 = 8.5128, \quad R^2 = 1 - \frac{SS_{\text{res}}}{SS_{\text{tot}}} = 0.9275.$$

Exponential fit ($y = a e^{bx}$ via $\ln y = \ln a + bx$):

$$a = 2.04295, \quad b = 0.39802.$$

With $\hat{y} = a e^{bx}$,

$$SS_{\text{res}} = 0.01585, \quad R^2 = 0.999865.$$

Conclusion. Exponential fits far better (much smaller SS_{res} , larger R^2) and residuals are negligible.

Prediction at $x = 6$:

$$\hat{y}(6) = 2.04295 e^{0.39802 \cdot 6} \approx \boxed{22.254}.$$

This is a one-step *extrapolation* beyond the observed range.

Solution to Q159. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Power model vs linear.

Data: $x = 1, \dots, 6$ and $y = (2.2, 3.3, 4.0, 4.6, 5.0, 5.4)$.

Linear $y = mx + c$:

$$m = 0.6200, \quad c = 1.9133, \quad SS_{\text{res}} = 0.2813, \quad R^2 = 0.9599.$$

Power $y = ax^b$ (use $\ln y = \ln a + b \ln x$):

$$a = 2.26443, \quad b = 0.49954, \quad SS_{\text{res}} = 0.04951, \quad R^2 = 0.99294.$$

Conclusion. The power model is clearly better (higher R^2 , smaller SS_{res} and more appropriate gently-curving shape).

Prediction at $x = 8$:

$$\hat{y}(8) = 2.26443 \cdot 8^{0.49954} \approx \boxed{6.399}.$$

Solution to Q160. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Quadratic or cubic?

Data: $(-2, 6.5), (-1, 3.0), (0, 2.0), (1, 3.1), (2, 5.6), (3, 9.9)$.

Quadratic $y = ax^2 + bx + c$:

$$a = 0.94643, \quad b = -0.20643, \quad c = 2.12286.$$

Vertex at

$$x_v = -\frac{b}{2a} = 0.10906, \quad y_v = 2.1116.$$

Fit statistics: $SS_{\text{res}} = 0.20486, R^2 = 0.99526$.

Cubic $y = px^3 + qx^2 + rx + s$:

$$p = -0.051852, \quad q = 1.02421, \quad r = 0.016534, \quad s = 1.99841,$$

with $SS_{\text{res}} = 0.030635, R^2 = 0.99929$.

Report. Both models fit extremely well; the cubic has slightly smaller SS_{res} , but the quadratic already leaves pattern-free residuals and is more *parsimonious*. Unless domain knowledge suggests asymmetric behaviour, report the **quadratic**. A marginally smaller SS_{res} is not always worth the extra parameter(s).

Solution to Q161. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Sinusoidal regression (seasonality).

Fit $y = A \sin(B(x - C)) + D$ to the monthly data (technology, non-linear least squares) gives

$$A = 1.8049, \quad B = 0.55642, \quad C = 2.4639, \quad D = 13.2670.$$

Hence the period is

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{B} \approx \boxed{11.29 \text{ months}},$$

$$R^2 = 0.99621, \quad SS_{\text{res}} = 0.0750.$$

Interpretation. $A \approx 1.80$ is the amplitude (typical swing ± 1.8 about the mean), $D \approx 13.27$ is the mean level.

Forecast for month $x = 15$:

$$\hat{y}(15) = 13.2670 + 1.8049 \sin(0.55642(15 - 2.4639)) \approx \boxed{14.419}.$$

Solution to Q162. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Compute SS_{res} and R^2 from small data.

With $y = (3.2, 4.1, 5.0, 6.0)$ and $\bar{y} = 4.575$,

$$SS_{\text{tot}} = \sum (y - \bar{y})^2 = 4.3275.$$

Model 1: $SS_{\text{res}}^{(1)} = \sum (y - \hat{y}^{(1)})^2 = 0.1600$,

$$R_1^2 = 1 - \frac{0.1600}{4.3275} = \boxed{0.9630}.$$

Model 2: $SS_{\text{res}}^{(2)} = 0.1300$,

$$R_2^2 = 1 - \frac{0.1300}{4.3275} = \boxed{0.9700}.$$

Model 2 fits slightly better, but differences are small; practical significance should be considered.

Solution to Q163. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

R^2 from a correlation (linear models).

With $r = -0.84$,

$$R^2 = r^2 = (-0.84)^2 = \boxed{0.7056} \text{ } (\approx 70.6\% \text{ of the variability explained}).$$

The sign of r indicates direction of linear association, but $R^2 = r^2$ is non-negative and depends only on the *magnitude*, not the sign.

Solution to Q164. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Deciding between models (beyond R^2).

(a) A higher R^2 (0.988 vs 0.982) can result simply from adding parameters; R^2 never decreases as complexity increases, so it can favour overfitting.

(b) Examine:

- Residual diagnostics (random scatter, constant variance, no structure).
- Out-of-sample performance (validation/test error, cross-validation), or adjusted R^2 /AIC/BIC which penalise complexity.
- Plausibility/interpretability of the model form and parameters.

(c) If Model A's residuals are pattern-free but Model B shows curvature, report **Model A** despite its slightly smaller R^2 ; validity and assumptions outweigh a marginal R^2 gain.

AHL 4.14 Linear combinations, expectations/variance

Solution to Q165. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Linear transformation of a random variable.

Given $\mathbb{E}(X) = 50$ and $\text{Var}(X) = 9$ and $Y = 2X - 7$,

$$\mathbb{E}(Y) = 2\mathbb{E}(X) - 7 = 2(50) - 7 = \boxed{93}, \quad \text{Var}(Y) = 2^2 \text{Var}(X) = 4(9) = \boxed{36}.$$

Hence $\text{SD}(Y) = \sqrt{36} = \boxed{6}$. Adding a constant (-7) shifts all outcomes equally and does not change spread, so the variance is unaffected.

Solution to Q166. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Unit conversion (linear transformation).

$\mathbb{E}(C) = 21.4$, $\text{SD}(C) = 3.2 \Rightarrow \text{Var}(C) = 10.24$ and $F = 1.8C + 32$.

$$\mathbb{E}(F) = 1.8 \cdot 21.4 + 32 = \boxed{70.52}, \quad \text{Var}(F) = 1.8^2 \cdot 10.24 = 3.24 \cdot 10.24 = \boxed{33.1776}.$$

Multiplying by 1.8 multiplies the variance by 1.8^2 ; the $+32$ shift leaves the variance unchanged.

Solution to Q167. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Expectation of a linear combination (independence not needed).

By linearity of expectation,

$$\mathbb{E}(2X_1 - 3X_2 + 5) = 2\mu_1 - 3\mu_2 + 5 = 2(8) - 3(3) + 5 = \boxed{12}.$$

Solution to Q168. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Variance of a linear combination (independent variables).

For $S = 3X_1 - 2X_2 + X_3$ with independence,

$$\mathbb{E}(S) = 3 \cdot 4 - 2 \cdot 5 + 1 \cdot 2 = \boxed{4},$$

$$\text{Var}(S) = 3^2(1.2) + (-2)^2(2.0) + 1^2(0.5) = 10.8 + 8 + 0.5 = \boxed{19.3}.$$

For $A = S/2$: $\mathbb{E}(A) = \mathbb{E}(S)/2 = \boxed{2}$, $\text{Var}(A) = \text{Var}(S)/4 = \boxed{4.825}$.

Solution to Q169. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Sample mean of i.i.d. variables.

With $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$,

$$\mathbb{E}(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}(X_i) = \frac{1}{n}(n\mu) = \boxed{\mu}.$$

If X_i are independent with variance σ^2 ,

$$\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum X_i\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum \text{Var}(X_i) = \frac{1}{n^2}(n\sigma^2) = \boxed{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}.$$

Thus $\text{SD}(\bar{X}) = \sigma/\sqrt{n}$, so increasing n reduces the spread at rate $1/\sqrt{n}$.

Solution to Q170. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Unbiasedness in words.

“Unbiased” means the estimator’s expected value equals the parameter. Here $\mathbb{E}(\bar{X}) = \mu$, so over many random samples the *average* of the sample means equals the true population mean. Example: repeatedly sample 40 students from a school with true mean height 170 cm; the long-run average of the 40-student sample means will be 170 cm.

Solution to Q171. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Compute \bar{x} and s_{n-1}^2 from raw data.

Data: 12, 10, 9, 11, 13, 12, 8, 10 ($n = 8$). Sum = 85 $\Rightarrow \bar{x} = \frac{85}{8} = \boxed{10.625}$.

Unbiased variance

$$s_{n-1}^2 = \frac{1}{7} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \frac{1}{7}(19.875) = \boxed{2.8393} \text{ (SD } \approx \boxed{1.685}\text{)}.$$

If each value is divided by 100 (cm \rightarrow m), the variance is multiplied by $(\frac{1}{100})^2$, so $s_m^2 = \boxed{2.8393 \times 10^{-4}}$ (= 0.00028393).

Solution to Q172. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Mean and unbiased variance from grouped (frequency) data.

Totals: $n = \sum f_i = 3 + 6 + 5 + 4 + 2 = \boxed{20}$, $\sum f_i x_i = 6 + 24 + 25 + 28 + 18 = \boxed{101}$, hence

$$\bar{x} = \frac{101}{20} = \boxed{5.05}.$$

Unbiased variance:

$$\sum f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = 3(2 - 5.05)^2 + 6(4 - 5.05)^2 + 5(5 - 5.05)^2 + 4(7 - 5.05)^2 + 2(9 - 5.05)^2 = \boxed{80.95}.$$

Therefore

$$s_{n-1}^2 = \frac{80.95}{20 - 1} = \boxed{4.2605} \text{ (SD } \approx 2.064\text{)}.$$

Solution to Q173. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Variance of a weighted combination of independent sample means.

$$\mathbb{E}(W) = 0.4\mu_A + 0.6\mu_B.$$

Using $\text{Var}(\bar{X}_A) = \sigma_A^2/n_A$, $\text{Var}(\bar{X}_B) = \sigma_B^2/n_B$, independence:

$$\text{Var}(W) = 0.4^2 \frac{\sigma_A^2}{n_A} + 0.6^2 \frac{\sigma_B^2}{n_B}.$$

With $\sigma_A = 6$, $n_A = 25$, $\sigma_B = 10$, $n_B = 36$:

$$\text{Var}(W) = 0.16 \cdot \frac{36}{25} + 0.36 \cdot \frac{100}{36} = 0.16 \cdot 1.44 + 0.36 \cdot 2.777\bar{7} = 0.2304 + 1.0000 = \boxed{1.2304},$$

so $\text{SD}(W) = \boxed{1.109}$.

Solution to Q174. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Effect of linear rescaling on sample variance (units).

Given $s_{cm}^2 = 64$ and $H_m = \frac{1}{100}H_{cm}$,

$$s_m^2 = \left(\frac{1}{100}\right)^2 s_{cm}^2 = \boxed{0.0064}.$$

General rule: for $Y = aX + b$, $\text{Var}(Y) = a^2 \text{Var}(X)$ (the shift b does not affect variance).

AHL 4.15 Central limit theorem, and combinations of normal distributions

Solution to Q175. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Sampling mean from a normal population.

Given $X \sim \mathcal{N}(72, 16)$ and $n = 25$:

1. $\bar{X} \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\mu = 72, \frac{\sigma^2}{n} = \frac{16}{25}\right)$, so $\text{SD}(\bar{X}) = \frac{4}{5} = 0.8$.
2. $P(\bar{X} > 74) = P\left(Z > \frac{74-72}{0.8}\right) = P(Z > 2.5) \approx \boxed{0.00621}$.
3. $S = \sum_{i=1}^{25} X_i \sim \mathcal{N}(25 \cdot 72, 25 \cdot 16) = \mathcal{N}(1800, 400)$, so $P(S < 1770) = P\left(Z < \frac{1770-1800}{20}\right) = P(Z < -1.5) \approx \boxed{0.06681}$.

Solution to Q176. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Linear combination of independent normals.

$X \sim \mathcal{N}(10, 3^2)$, $Y \sim \mathcal{N}(16, 4^2)$, independent; $A = 0.3X + 0.7Y$.

$$\mathbb{E}(A) = 0.3(10) + 0.7(16) = \boxed{14.2}, \quad \text{Var}(A) = 0.3^2(9) + 0.7^2(16) = \boxed{8.65}.$$

Hence $A \sim \mathcal{N}(14.2, 8.65)$ and

$$P(14 \leq A \leq 17) = \Phi\left(\frac{17 - 14.2}{\sqrt{8.65}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{14 - 14.2}{\sqrt{8.65}}\right) \approx \boxed{0.3566}.$$

Solution to Q177. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Weighted sum of several normals.

$X_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(20, 5^2)$, $X_2 \sim \mathcal{N}(15, 2^2)$, $X_3 \sim \mathcal{N}(12, 3^2)$ independent; $W = 2X_1 - X_2 + \frac{1}{2}X_3$.

$$\mathbb{E}(W) = 2(20) - 1(15) + \frac{1}{2}(12) = \boxed{31}, \quad \text{Var}(W) = 2^2(25) + (-1)^2(4) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2(9) = \boxed{106.25}.$$

Thus $W \sim \mathcal{N}(31, 106.25)$ and

$$P(W > 35) = P\left(Z > \frac{35 - 31}{\sqrt{106.25}}\right) \approx \boxed{0.3490}.$$

Solution to Q178. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

CLT with a non-normal population.

Exponential mean 5 implies variance 25.

1. By the CLT, $\bar{T} \approx \mathcal{N}\left(5, \frac{25}{40}\right)$ with $\text{SD}(\bar{T}) = \sqrt{25/40} \approx 0.7906$.
2. $P(4.5 < \bar{T} < 5.5) = \Phi\left(\frac{0.5}{0.7906}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{-0.5}{0.7906}\right) \approx \boxed{0.4729}$.
3. Require $\text{SD}(\bar{T}) = \sqrt{25/n} \leq 0.4 \Rightarrow \sqrt{n} \geq 12.5 \Rightarrow n \geq \boxed{157}$.

Solution to Q179. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Sample proportion as a sample mean (CLT).

With $p = 0.3$ and $n = 200$, \hat{p} is approximately normal with

$$\mathbb{E}(\hat{p}) = 0.3, \quad \text{Var}(\hat{p}) = \frac{p(1-p)}{n} = \frac{0.21}{200} = 0.00105, \quad \text{SD}(\hat{p}) \approx 0.03240.$$

$$P(\hat{p} \geq 0.35) = P\left(Z \geq \frac{0.05}{0.03240}\right) \approx \boxed{0.0614}, \quad P(\hat{p} > 0.33) = P\left(Z > \frac{0.03}{0.03240}\right) \approx \boxed{0.1773}.$$

Solution to Q180. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Sum vs mean.

If $X_i \sim \mathcal{N}(50, 100)$ independent,

$$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \mathcal{N}(50n, 100n), \quad \bar{X} = \frac{S_n}{n} \sim \mathcal{N}\left(50, \frac{100}{n}\right).$$

For $n = 36$, $\text{SD}(\bar{X}) = \sqrt{100/36} = 1.6667$ and

$$P(48 < \bar{X} < 52) = \Phi\left(\frac{2}{1.6667}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{-2}{1.6667}\right) = \Phi(1.2) - \Phi(-1.2) \approx \boxed{0.7699}.$$

Solution to Q181. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Mixture of two normal samples (independent).

$\bar{X}_A \sim \mathcal{N}\left(70, \frac{9^2}{20}\right)$, $\bar{X}_B \sim \mathcal{N}\left(75, \frac{10^2}{30}\right)$, independent. Thus

$$\bar{X}_B - \bar{X}_A \sim \mathcal{N}\left(5, \frac{81}{20} + \frac{100}{30}\right) = \mathcal{N}(5, 7.383\bar{3}),$$

$\text{SD} \approx 2.717$ and

$$P(\bar{X}_B - \bar{X}_A \geq 3) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{3-5}{2.717}\right) = \Phi(0.736) \approx \boxed{0.7691}.$$

Doubling both sample sizes halves the variance (each term's denominator doubles), so Var becomes $\frac{1}{2}$ as large and SD decreases by a factor $\sqrt{1/2}$.

Solution to Q182. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Interpreting the CLT.

1. For i.i.d. observations with mean μ and variance σ^2 , the sample mean \bar{X} is approximately $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2/n)$ for large n , regardless of the parent distribution.
2. Inadequate at $n = 25$: very heavy-tailed or extremely skewed populations (e.g. Pareto with infinite variance). Adequate at $n = 10$: roughly symmetric, light-tailed populations (e.g. uniform or normal-like).
3. X is a single observation from the population; \bar{X} is the average of n observations. \bar{X} is less variable, with $\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \sigma^2/n$, and (by CLT) is approximately normal even when X is not.

AHL 4.16 Confidence intervals

Solution to Q183. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Known σ : compute and interpret a CI.

Given $\sigma = 12$, $n = 40$, $\bar{x} = 83.5$. For a 95% z -interval,

$$SE = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{12}{\sqrt{40}} \approx 1.897, \quad z^* = 1.96, \quad E = z^* SE \approx 1.96(1.897) = 3.72.$$

Hence

$$\mu \in \bar{x} \pm E = (83.5 \pm 3.72) = \boxed{(79.78, 87.22)} \text{ (to 2 d.p.)}.$$

Interpretation: Using this method, 95% of such intervals would capture the true mean fill weight. For this sample we are 95% confident that the mean fill is between 79.78 g and 87.22 g.

Solution to Q184. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Unknown σ : t interval.

$n = 12$, $\bar{x} = 6.2$, $s = 1.1$, $df = 11$. For a 90% CI,

$$t^* = t_{0.95,11} \approx 1.796, \quad SE = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1.1}{\sqrt{12}} \approx 0.317, \quad E = t^* SE \approx 1.796(0.317) = 0.57.$$

Thus

$$\boxed{(6.20 \pm 0.57) = (5.63, 6.77)}.$$

Why t ? σ is unknown; for a normal population we use the t -distribution with $n - 1$ degrees of freedom, regardless of sample size.

Solution to Q185. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Raw data, use technology.

Data: 12, 10, 9, 11, 13, 12, 8, 10. Here

$$n = 8, \quad \bar{x} = \frac{85}{8} = 10.625, \quad s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{7} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \approx 1.685, \quad df = 7.$$

For a 99% CI, $t^* = t_{0.995,7} \approx 3.499$, $SE = s/\sqrt{n} \approx 1.685/\sqrt{8} = 0.596$, so

$$E = t^* SE \approx 3.499(0.596) = 2.08, \quad \boxed{(10.625 \pm 2.08) = (8.54, 12.71)}.$$

Values stated: $n = 8$, $\bar{x} = 10.625$, $s \approx 1.685$, $df = 7$, $t^* \approx 3.499$.

Solution to Q186. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Planning sample size (known σ).

For a z -interval, $E = z^* \sigma / \sqrt{n}$. With $E = 0.50$, $\sigma = 3.4$, $z^* = 1.96$,

$$n \geq \left(\frac{z^* \sigma}{E} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{1.96 \times 3.4}{0.50} \right)^2 = (13.328)^2 \approx 177.7.$$

Round up: $\boxed{n = 178}$.

Solution to Q187. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Planning with an s estimate.

Use $n \approx (z^*s/E)^2$ with $z^* = 1.96$, $s \approx 4.8$, $E = 1.0$:

$$n \geq \left(\frac{1.96 \times 4.8}{1.0} \right)^2 = (9.408)^2 \approx 88.5 \Rightarrow \boxed{n = 89}.$$

Solution to Q188. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Effect of confidence level.

Team B's interval (17.5, 22.5) is wider, so B likely used the higher confidence level. Margins: Team A: $E_A = (21.7 - 18.3)/2 = \boxed{1.70}$; Team B: $E_B = (22.5 - 17.5)/2 = \boxed{2.50}$.

Solution to Q189. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Paired data: mean difference CI.

Differences $D = \text{Before} - \text{After}$: 5, 4, 7, 5, 2, 4, 3, 6, 5, 5.

$$\bar{D} = \frac{46}{10} = 4.6, \quad s_D = \sqrt{\frac{1}{9} \sum (D_i - \bar{D})^2} \approx 1.431, \quad \text{SE} = \frac{s_D}{\sqrt{10}} \approx 0.453.$$

With $\text{df} = 9$, $t^* = t_{0.975,9} \approx 2.262$, so

$$E = t^* \text{SE} \approx 2.262(0.453) = 1.03, \quad \boxed{\mu_D \in (4.6 \pm 1.03) = (3.58, 5.63)}.$$

Interpretation: The mean time decreased by about 3.6 to 5.6 seconds after training (positive D indicates improvement).

Solution to Q190. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Identify the confidence level from an interval.

Known $\sigma = 9$, $n = 36 \Rightarrow \text{SE} = 9/\sqrt{36} = 1.5$. Reported CI (71.4, 77.2) has margin $E = \frac{77.2-71.4}{2} = 2.9$. Thus

$$z^* = \frac{E}{\text{SE}} = \frac{2.9}{1.5} = 1.933 \Rightarrow \text{CL} \approx 2\Phi(1.933) - 1 \approx 2(0.9733) - 1 = \boxed{0.946} \text{ (about 94.6\%).}$$

Solution to Q191. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Interpretation check (concept).

The statement is not correct: μ is a fixed (not random) value. A correct interpretation is: "If we repeatedly take random samples and compute a 95% CI each time, then about 95% of those intervals will contain μ . For this sample, we are 95% confident that our interval contains μ ."

Solution to Q192. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Which distribution: z or t ?

1. z (normal outcome, σ known).
2. t (σ unknown; with $n = 60$ the CLT makes \bar{X} near normal, but we still use t for the mean when σ is unknown).
3. t (normal and σ unknown, small n).

AHL 4.17 Poisson Distribution

Solution to Q193. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

In two hours, the expected number of arrivals is $\lambda = 3 \times 2 = 6$, so $Y \sim \text{Pois}(6)$. (ii) $P(Y = 5) = e^{-6} \frac{6^5}{5!} \approx 0.1606$. (iii) $P(Y \geq 7) = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^6 e^{-6} \frac{6^k}{k!} \approx 0.3931$.

Solution to Q194. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Rate = 3.2 per 10 minutes $\Rightarrow \lambda = 0.32$ per minute. Over 30 minutes, mean $\Lambda = 0.32 \cdot 30 = 9.6$. Model $N \sim \text{Poisson}(9.6)$ with $E[N] = \text{Var}(N) = 9.6$.

$$P(N = 12) = e^{-9.6} \frac{9.6^{12}}{12!} \approx 0.08663, \quad P(N \geq 15) = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^{14} e^{-9.6} \frac{9.6^k}{k!} \approx 0.06428.$$

Poisson is appropriate: independent arrivals, events rare relative to time scale, constant average rate.

AHL 4.18 Markov Chains

Solution to Q195. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

(i) The two-step transition matrix is P^2 .

$$P^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.7 & 0.3 \\ 0.4 & 0.6 \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.7 \cdot 0.7 + 0.3 \cdot 0.4 & 0.7 \cdot 0.3 + 0.3 \cdot 0.6 \\ 0.4 \cdot 0.7 + 0.6 \cdot 0.4 & 0.4 \cdot 0.3 + 0.6 \cdot 0.6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.61 & 0.39 \\ 0.46 & 0.54 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Starting from state S , the probability of being in state R after two days is the $(1,2)$ -entry of P^2 , namely 0.39. (ii) The steady-state vector $\boldsymbol{\pi}$ satisfies $\boldsymbol{\pi}P = \boldsymbol{\pi}$ and $\pi_S + \pi_R = 1$. Solving $\boldsymbol{\pi} = (\pi_S \ \pi_R)$ yields

$$\pi_S = \frac{4}{7} \approx 0.571, \quad \pi_R = \frac{3}{7} \approx 0.429.$$

AHL 4. Hypothesis testing and confidence intervals

Solution to Q196. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Hypothesis test (one-sample z). Known $\sigma = 8$, $n = 30$, $\bar{x} = 52$.

$$H_0 : \mu = 50, \quad H_1 : \mu > 50 \quad (\text{right-tailed}).$$

Test statistic:

$$z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{52 - 50}{8/\sqrt{30}} = \frac{2\sqrt{30}}{8} = \frac{\sqrt{30}}{4} \approx 1.37.$$

p -value $= 1 - \Phi(1.37) \approx 0.085$. At the 5% level, the critical value is $z_{0.95} = 1.645$; since $1.37 < 1.645$ (equivalently $p = 0.085 > 0.05$), **fail to reject H_0** .

Conclusion: There is not sufficient evidence at the 5% level to conclude that the mean lifetime exceeds 50 hours.

Final Answer: $H_0 : \mu = 50$, $H_1 : \mu > 50$; $z \approx 1.37$; $p \approx 0.085$; fail to reject H_0 .

Solution to Q197. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Confidence interval for a mean. $n = 25$, $\bar{x} = 82$, sample SD $s = 10$. Use the t -interval with $df = 24$:

$$\bar{x} \pm t_{0.975, 24} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = 82 \pm (2.064) \frac{10}{5} = 82 \pm 4.128.$$

Thus the 95% CI is

$$\boxed{(77.872, 86.128)} \quad (\text{approximately } (77.9, 86.1)).$$

Final Answer: 95% CI for μ : (77.9, 86.1).

Topic 5 Calculus

SL 5.1 Introduction to the concept of limits

Solution to Q198. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q1. Limit from a table.

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 9}{x - 3} = x + 3 \quad (x \neq 3).$$

Table values (using $x + 3$):

x	2.8	2.9	2.99	3.01	3.1	3.2
$f(x)$	5.8	5.9	5.99	6.01	6.1	6.2

Hence $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = \boxed{6}$. But $f(3)$ is undefined, so the limit does *not* equal $f(3)$ (removable hole).

Solution to Q199. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q2. One-sided limits from the graph. From the sketch:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) \approx \boxed{1.2}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) \approx \boxed{1.8}.$$

Since the one-sided limits differ, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ *does not exist*. The filled dot shows $f(1) = \boxed{0.6}$.

Solution to Q200. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q3. Average & instantaneous rate. $s(t) = 3t^2$.

$$\text{Avg on } [2, 2.1] = \frac{s(2.1) - s(2)}{0.1} = \frac{13.23 - 12}{0.1} = \boxed{12.3 \text{ m s}^{-1}},$$

$$\text{Avg on } [2, 2.01] = \frac{12.1203 - 12}{0.01} = \boxed{12.03 \text{ m s}^{-1}}.$$

Instantaneous velocity $s'(t) = 6t$, hence $s'(2) = \boxed{12 \text{ m s}^{-1}}$, consistent with the averages.

Solution to Q201. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q4. Secant slopes \rightarrow tangent slope. For $y = x^2$ at $(1, 1)$:

$$m_{1.5} = \frac{2.25 - 1}{0.5} = 2.5, \quad m_{1.2} = \frac{1.44 - 1}{0.2} = 2.2, \quad m_{1.1} = \frac{1.21 - 1}{0.1} = 2.1, \quad m_{1.01} = \frac{1.0201 - 1}{0.01} = 2.01.$$

These approach $\boxed{2}$, the tangent slope (indeed $y' = 2x$, so at $x = 1$ it is 2).

Solution to Q202. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q5. Interpreting derivative notation.

- $\frac{dy}{dx}$: y depends on x ; rate of change of y with respect to x . If y is metres and x seconds, units are m s^{-1} .
- $f'(3)$: the derivative of f evaluated at $x = 3$; instantaneous rate at $x = 3$ with units (dependent)/(independent) e.g. m s^{-1} .

- $\frac{dV}{dr}$: volume wrt radius; units m^3 per $m = m^2$. Context: how sphere volume changes with radius.
- $\frac{ds}{dt}$: distance wrt time; instantaneous speed; units $m\ s^{-1}$.

Solution to Q203. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q6. Estimating a trigonometric limit. Compute numerically (radians):

h	0.1	0.01	0.001
$\frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{4} + h) - \sin(\frac{\pi}{4})}{h}$	0.6706	0.7036	0.7068

Values approach $\cos(\pi/4) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \approx 0.7071$.

Solution to Q204. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q7. Instantaneous rate from a table.

$$\text{Avg on } [20, 30] = \frac{24.7 - 23.8}{10} = \boxed{0.09\ ^\circ\text{C min}^{-1}}, \quad \text{Avg on } [30, 40] = \frac{25.1 - 24.7}{10} = \boxed{0.04\ ^\circ\text{C min}^{-1}}.$$

Symmetric difference at $t = 30$:

$$\frac{T(40) - T(20)}{40 - 20} = \frac{25.1 - 23.8}{20} = \boxed{0.065\ ^\circ\text{C min}^{-1}}.$$

Heating rate is smaller around $t = 30$ than earlier (warming is slowing).

Solution to Q205. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q8. Sign of slope from the sinusoidal curve. From the sketch the curve rises on approximately $[0, 0.75]$ and $(2.25, 3.0)$, so $f'(x) > 0$ there; it falls on $(0.75, 2.25)$, so $f'(x) < 0$ there. Horizontal tangents (where $f'(x) = 0$) occur near $x \approx \boxed{0.75}$ (peak) and $x \approx \boxed{2.25}$ (trough).

Solution to Q206. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q9. Limit vs. function value. For $x \neq 2$, $g(x) = \frac{(x-2)(x+1)}{x-2} = x+1$, hence

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x) = 2 + 1 = \boxed{3}.$$

But $g(2) = \boxed{5} \neq 3$, so there is a *removable* (hole) discontinuity at $x = 2$.

Solution to Q207. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q10. Tangent slope by estimation. Drawing a tangent at $x = 1$ and reading two points on it gives a slope about $\boxed{-0.4}$ (the curve is decreasing slightly there). Interpretation: near $x = 1$, y decreases by about 0.4 units for each 1 unit increase in x (instantaneous rate of change).

SL5.2 Increasing and decreasing functions

Solution to Q208. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Analytic: polynomial.

$$f(x) = x^4 - 4x^2 + 1, \quad f'(x) = 4x^3 - 8x = 4x(x^2 - 2).$$

Critical points: $x = 0, \pm\sqrt{2}$. Sign of f' :

x	$(-\infty, -\sqrt{2})$	$(-\sqrt{2}, 0)$	$(0, \sqrt{2})$	$(\sqrt{2}, \infty)$
$4x(x^2 - 2)$	$-$	$+$	$-$	$+$

Therefore f decreases on $(-\infty, -\sqrt{2})$ and $(0, \sqrt{2})$, increases on $(-\sqrt{2}, 0)$ and $(\sqrt{2}, \infty)$. Stationary points: local minima at $x = \pm\sqrt{2}$ (since $- \rightarrow +$) with

$$f(\pm\sqrt{2}) = (\sqrt{2})^4 - 4(\sqrt{2})^2 + 1 = 4 - 8 + 1 = -3;$$

local maximum at $x = 0$ with $f(0) = 1$.

Solution to Q209. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Read from a graph of f . From the plotted curve (a shifted/scaled cubic) the function is:

- *increasing* for approximately $x < -0.2$ and for $x > 2.1$;
- *decreasing* on roughly $(-0.2, 2.1)$.

Local *maximum* near $x \approx -0.15$ and local *minimum* near $x \approx 2.15$. At the turning points the slope $f'(x)$ is 0; on rising segments $f'(x) > 0$ and on falling segments $f'(x) < 0$.

Solution to Q210. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Given the graph of f' . Where $f'(x) > 0$ (above the x -axis) the function f is increasing; where $f'(x) < 0$ it is decreasing. From the picture:

Increasing on $(-3, -2) \cup (-1, 0.5) \cup (2.8, 3]$,

Decreasing on $(-2, -1) \cup (0.5, 2.8)$.

Zeros of f' (sign changes) give extrema for f : f has a local *max* where f' changes $+$ \rightarrow $-$ (near $x \approx 0.5$) and a local *min* where f' changes $-$ \rightarrow $+$ (near $x \approx -2$ and $x \approx 2.8$). A rough sketch of f would rise to a peak near $x \approx 0.5$, dip either side as described.

Solution to Q211. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Rational function (state the domain!).

$$f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-2}, \quad f'(x) = \frac{(x-2) - (x+1)}{(x-2)^2} = \boxed{-\frac{3}{(x-2)^2}}.$$

Since $(x-2)^2 > 0$ for $x \neq 2$, $f'(x) < 0$ on each domain interval. Hence f is strictly *decreasing* on $(-\infty, 2)$ and on $(2, \infty)$. The vertical asymptote $x = 2$ splits the domain and is not included.

Solution to Q212. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Trigonometric on a closed interval.

$$f(x) = \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x), \quad f'(x) = \cos x - \sin(2x) = \cos x (1 - 2 \sin x).$$

Critical points on $[0, 2\pi]$ from $\cos x = 0$ or $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$:

$$x = \left[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right].$$

Sign of f' by factors gives:

interval	$[0, \frac{\pi}{6})$	$(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2})$	$(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{6})$	$(\frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{3\pi}{2})$	$(\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi]$
sign of f'	+	-	+	-	+

Thus f increases on $[0, \frac{\pi}{6}) \cup (\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{6}) \cup (\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi]$ and decreases on $(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \cup (\frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{3\pi}{2})$. Local maxima at $x = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$ (change $+$ \rightarrow $-$); local minima at $x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$ ($-$ \rightarrow $+$).

Solution to Q213. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Piecewise linear graph of f . From the polyline:

Increasing on $[-3, -1]$ and $[2, 4]$,

Constant on $[-1, 1]$,

Decreasing on $[1, 2]$.

Corners at $x = -1, 1, 2 \Rightarrow f'(x)$ is *undefined* at these x (non-differentiable sharp points).

Solution to Q214. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Sign chart from a factored derivative.

$$f'(x) = (x - 1)^2(x + 2)(3 - x).$$

Zeros at $x = -2, 1, 3$ with multiplicities 1, 2, 1 respectively. Since $(x - 1)^2 \geq 0$ never changes sign, the sign of f' is governed by $(x + 2)(3 - x)$:

x	$(-\infty, -2)$	$(-2, 1)$	$(1, 3)$	$(3, \infty)$
sign of f'	-	+	+	-

Therefore f decreases on $(-\infty, -2)$ and $(3, \infty)$ and increases on $(-2, 1)$ and $(1, 3)$. Classification: at $x = -2$ ($-$ \rightarrow $+$) a *local minimum*; at $x = 1$ the sign does not change (double root) \Rightarrow *stationary inflection/flat point*; at $x = 3$ ($+$ \rightarrow $-$) a *local maximum*.

Solution to Q215. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Table of derivative values. From the table $f'(x) > 0$ on $(-1, 2)$ and $f'(x) < 0$ on $(-3, -1)$ and $(2, 4)$. Thus f increases on $(-1, 2)$ and decreases on $(-3, -1)$ and $(2, 4)$. Sign changes suggest a local *minimum* near $x \approx -1$ (from $-$ to $+$) and a local *maximum* near $x \approx 2$ (from $+$ to $-$).

Solution to Q216. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

From monotonicity of f to f' . Because f is increasing on $(-\infty, -1)$ and $(2, \infty)$, one must have $f'(x) > 0$ on those intervals; since f is decreasing on $(-1, 2)$, $f'(x) < 0$ there. A consistent sketch of f' therefore:

f' positive for $x < -1$, crosses 0 at $x = -1$, negative on $(-1, 2)$, crosses 0 at $x = 2$, then positive for $x > 2$.

(One example is the cubic $f'(x) = (x + 1)(x - 2)$, but any curve with the same sign pattern is acceptable.)

SL5.3 Basic differentiation

Solution to Q217. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q1. Differentiate basic powers.

$$1. f(x) = 7x^6 \Rightarrow f'(x) = \boxed{42x^5}.$$

$$2. f(x) = -4x^{-3} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \boxed{12x^{-4}} = \frac{12}{x^4}.$$

$$3. f(x) = 5x^{-1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \boxed{-5x^{-2}} = -\frac{5}{x^2}.$$

$$4. f(x) = 12 \Rightarrow f'(x) = \boxed{0}.$$

Solution to Q218. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q2. Polynomials with integer exponents.

$$g(x) = 3x^7 - 5x^4 + 2x^3 - 9x + 6 - 8x^{-2}.$$

$$g'(x) = \boxed{21x^6 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 - 9 + 16x^{-3}} = 21x^6 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 - 9 + \frac{16}{x^3}.$$

Solution to Q219. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q3. Slope at a point and tangent.

$$h(x) = 2x^5 - x^2 + 3x - 4, \quad h'(x) = \boxed{10x^4 - 2x + 3}.$$

At $x = -1$ the slope is $h'(-1) = 10 + 2 + 3 = \boxed{15}$. Point: $h(-1) = 2(-1)^5 - (-1)^2 + 3(-1) - 4 = -10$.

Tangent: $y + 10 = 15(x + 1) \Rightarrow \boxed{y = 15x + 5}$.

Solution to Q220. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q4. Tangent and normal at $x = 2$. For $y = x^4 - 2x^2 + 1$,

$$y'(x) = 4x^3 - 4x.$$

At $x = 2$: slope $m = 4(8) - 8 = 24$, point $(2, 9)$.

$$\text{Tangent: } y - 9 = 24(x - 2) \Rightarrow \boxed{y = 24x - 39}.$$

Normal slope $= -\frac{1}{24}$, hence

$$\text{Normal: } y - 9 = -\frac{1}{24}(x - 2) \Rightarrow \boxed{y = -\frac{1}{24}x + \frac{109}{12}}.$$

Solution to Q221. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q5. Stationary points of a cubic.

$$f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x + 1, \quad f'(x) = 3x^2 - 12x + 9 = 3(x - 1)(x - 3).$$

Critical $x = \boxed{1, 3}$. Using $f''(x) = 6x - 12$:

$$f''(1) = -6 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{local max at } (1, f(1)) = (1, 5),$$

$$f''(3) = 6 > 0 \Rightarrow \text{local min at } (3, f(3)) = (3, 1).$$

Solution to Q222. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q6. Increasing/decreasing via $f'(x) = x(x-3)^2(x+1)$. Zeros at $x = -1, 0, 3$ (with multiplicity 2 at $x = 3$). Sign of f' :

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	$(-1, 0)$	$(0, 3)$	$(3, \infty)$
sign f'	+	-	+	+

Thus f increases on $(-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \infty)$ and decreases on $(-1, 0)$. Classification: local *max* at $x = -1$ ($+$ \rightarrow $-$), local *min* at $x = 0$ ($-$ \rightarrow $+$), and a *flat/stationary inflection* at $x = 3$ (no sign change).

Solution to Q223. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q7. Find unknown coefficients. $p(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + 4$, so $p'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c$.

$$p'(1) = 0 : 3a + 2b + c = 0, \quad p'(2) = 6 : 12a + 4b + c = 6, \quad \text{horizontal at } x = 0 : c = 0.$$

Hence $3a + 2b = 0$, $12a + 4b = 6 \Rightarrow a = 1$, $b = -\frac{3}{2}$, $c = 0$.

$$\boxed{p(x) = x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 4}.$$

Solution to Q224. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q8. Parallel/perpendicular tangents for $y = 2x^3 - x$. $y'(x) = 6x^2 - 1$.

1. Parallel to $y = 5x - 1$ (slope 5): $6x^2 - 1 = 5 \Rightarrow x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$. Points $(1, 1)$ and $(-1, -1)$, tangents:

$$\boxed{y = 5x - 4} \text{ at } (1, 1), \quad \boxed{y = 5x + 4} \text{ at } (-1, -1).$$

2. Perpendicular to $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 3$ requires slope -2 . But $6x^2 - 1 \geq -1$ for all x , so $6x^2 - 1 = -2$ has no real solution. *No perpendicular tangent exists.*

Solution to Q225. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q9. Applied rate of change. $s(t) = 4t^3 - 3t^2 + 2$ (m). Velocity $v(t) = s'(t) = \boxed{12t^2 - 6t}$ (m s⁻¹). Acceleration $a(t) = v'(t) = \boxed{24t - 6}$ (m s⁻²). At $t = 2$: $v(2) = 48 - 12 = \boxed{36 \text{ m s}^{-1}}$, $a(2) = 48 - 6 = \boxed{42 \text{ m s}^{-2}}$.

Solution to Q226. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q10. Rational with integer powers.

$$r(x) = \frac{3x^2 - 1}{x^3} = 3x^{-1} - x^{-3}.$$

$$r'(x) = \boxed{-3x^{-2} + 3x^{-4}} = -\frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{3}{x^4}.$$

Solution to Q227. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q11. Optimisation of $V(x) = x(20 - 2x)^2$, $0 < x < 10$.

$$V(x) = 400x - 80x^2 + 4x^3, \quad V'(x) = 400 - 160x + 12x^2.$$

Critical values from $12x^2 - 160x + 400 = 0 \Rightarrow 3x^2 - 40x + 100 = 0$,

$$x = \frac{40 \pm 20}{6} \Rightarrow x = 10, \quad \frac{10}{3}.$$

At $x = 10$ the volume is 0; the maximum occurs at

$$x = \boxed{\frac{10}{3} \text{ cm}}, \quad \text{since } V''(x) = -160 + 24x, \quad V''(10/3) = -80 < 0.$$

Solution to Q228. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q12. Graph-based derivative check.

$$f(x) = x^4 - 4x^2 + 1, \quad f'(x) = 4x^3 - 8x = 4x(x^2 - 2).$$

$$f'(1) = 4(1)(-1) = \boxed{-4}.$$

Numerical secant with $x = 0.9$ and 1.1 :

$$\frac{f(1.1) - f(0.9)}{1.1 - 0.9} = \frac{(1.4641 - 4.84 + 1) - (0.6561 - 3.24 + 1)}{0.2} = \frac{-2.3759 - (-1.5839)}{0.2} \approx \boxed{-3.96},$$

which is close to -4 , confirming the derivative value.

SL5,4 Tangents and normals

Solution to Q229. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Tangent and normal at a given x -value.

For $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x - 7$,

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 4x + 5.$$

At $x = 2$,

$$m_{\text{tan}} = f'(2) = 3(4) - 8 + 5 = 9, \quad f(2) = 8 - 8 + 10 - 7 = 3.$$

Tangent: $y - 3 = 9(x - 2) \Rightarrow \boxed{y = 9x - 15}.$

Normal slope $m_{\text{nor}} = -\frac{1}{9}$, so

$$\boxed{y - 3 = -\frac{1}{9}(x - 2) \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{9}x + \frac{29}{9}}.$$

Solution to Q230. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Tangent through a given point on the curve.

$y = \ln(3x)$ with $y'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$. At $P(1, \ln 3)$ the slope is 1, so

$$\boxed{y - \ln 3 = 1(x - 1) \Rightarrow y = x - 1 + \ln 3}.$$

Solution to Q231. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Normal line.

For $y = e^{2x}$, $y'(x) = 2e^{2x}$. At $x_0 = \ln 2$, $y_0 = e^{2\ln 2} = 4$ and $m_{\text{tan}} = 2 \cdot 4 = 8$; hence $m_{\text{nor}} = -\frac{1}{8}$.

$$y - 4 = -\frac{1}{8}(x - \ln 2) \implies \boxed{x + 8y - (32 + \ln 2) = 0}.$$

Solution to Q232. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Tangent parallel to a given line.

For $y = x^3 - 3x$, $y' = 3x^2 - 3 = 3(x^2 - 1)$. Parallel to $y = 6x - 4$ means slope 6:

$$3(x^2 - 1) = 6 \Rightarrow x^2 = 3 \Rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{3}.$$

Points $(\pm\sqrt{3}, 0)$. Tangents:

$$\boxed{y = 6x - 6\sqrt{3}} \quad \text{and} \quad \boxed{y = 6x + 6\sqrt{3}}.$$

Solution to Q233. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Tangent perpendicular to a given line.

Line $3x + y = 0$ has slope -3 . For $y = \sqrt{x}$, $y'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$. Perpendicular condition: $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} \cdot (-3) = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \sqrt{a} = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow a = \frac{9}{4}$. Point $\left(\frac{9}{4}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$. Normal slope $m_{\text{nor}} = -\frac{1}{y'(a)} = -\frac{1}{1/3} = -3$.

$$\boxed{y - \frac{3}{2} = -3\left(x - \frac{9}{4}\right)}.$$

Solution to Q234. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Horizontal and vertical tangents.

$y = x^{2/3}(x - 3)$. Using product rule,

$$y' = \frac{2}{3}x^{-1/3}(x - 3) + x^{2/3} = x^{-1/3}\left(\frac{2}{3}(x - 3) + x\right) = x^{-1/3}\left(\frac{5}{3}x - 2\right).$$

Horizontal tangents when $y' = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{5}{3}x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{6}{5}}$.

As $x \rightarrow 0^+$, $x^{-1/3} \rightarrow +\infty$ and $y' \rightarrow -\infty$; as $x \rightarrow 0^-$, $x^{-1/3} \rightarrow -\infty$ and $y' \rightarrow +\infty$. Slopes blow up with opposite signs \Rightarrow *cusp* at $x = 0$ (not a vertical tangent).

Solution to Q235. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Normal passing through a fixed point.

Curve $y = x^2 + 1$. At $x = x_0$, $y_0 = x_0^2 + 1$, $y'(x_0) = 2x_0$ and normal slope $m_{\text{nor}} = -\frac{1}{2x_0}$ (for $x_0 \neq 0$). Requiring the normal through $(0, 2)$:

$$2 - y_0 = m_{\text{nor}}(0 - x_0) \Rightarrow 2 - (x_0^2 + 1) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x_0^2 = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Thus the points are

$$\boxed{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{3}{2}\right)} \quad \text{and} \quad \boxed{\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{3}{2}\right)}.$$

(Optionally, normals: $y - \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$ and $y - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$.)

Solution to Q236. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Tangent to a circle (analytic).

Circle $x^2 + y^2 = 25$, line $\ell : y = mx + 1$. Distance from the origin to ℓ is $\frac{|1|}{\sqrt{1+m^2}} < 1$ for all real m , but the circle has radius 5. Tangency requires the distance to equal 5, which is impossible.

$$\boxed{\text{No real slope } m \text{ makes } y = mx + 1 \text{ tangent to } x^2 + y^2 = 25.}$$

Solution to Q237. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Exponential model; technology may help.

$$f(x) = 5e^{-0.4x} + 1, f'(x) = -2e^{-0.4x}.$$

(a) At $x = 2$, $f(2) = 5e^{-0.8} + 1 \approx 3.2467$, slope $m_{\text{tan}} = -2e^{-0.8} \approx -0.8987$.

$$\boxed{y - f(2) = m_{\text{tan}}(x - 2)} \quad \text{or} \quad \boxed{y \approx -0.8987(x - 2) + 3.2467}.$$

(b) A normal at $(x_0, f(x_0))$ has slope $m_{\text{nor}} = -1/f'(x_0) = \frac{1}{2}e^{0.4x_0}$. To pass through the origin we need $f(x_0) = m_{\text{nor}} x_0$, i.e.

$$5e^{-0.4x_0} + 1 = \frac{x_0}{2}e^{0.4x_0}.$$

Solving numerically gives $\boxed{x_0 \approx 2.33}$ (more precisely 2.334). Then $m_{\text{nor}} \approx \frac{1}{2}e^{0.4(2.334)} \approx 1.272$, so the normal is approximately

$$\boxed{y \approx 1.272x}.$$

Solution to Q238. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Where is the tangent of given slope?

$y = \sin x + \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow y' = \cos x + \frac{1}{2}$. Set $y' = 1 \Rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{2}$. On $[0, 2\pi]$:

$$\boxed{x = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}}.$$

At $x = \pi/3$, $y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}$ and the tangent ($m = 1$) is

$$\boxed{y - \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 1\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \Rightarrow y = x + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)}.$$

(At $x = 5\pi/3$, the tangent is $y = x - \frac{5\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$.)

Solution to Q239. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Normal of minimal distance to a point.

Curve $y = x^2 - 4x + 7$, so $y'(x) = 2x - 4$. At a general point (x_0, y_0) with $y_0 = x_0^2 - 4x_0 + 7$, the normal slope is

$$m_{\text{nor}} = -\frac{1}{2x_0 - 4}.$$

For the normal to pass through $(0, 0)$ its slope must equal y_0/x_0 , hence

$$\frac{y_0}{x_0} = -\frac{1}{2x_0 - 4}.$$

This gives

$$(2x_0 - 4)(x_0^2 - 4x_0 + 7) + x_0 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{2x_0^3 - 12x_0^2 + 31x_0 - 28 = 0}.$$

Solving the cubic numerically yields

$$\boxed{x_0 \approx 1.72137}, \quad y_0 = x_0^2 - 4x_0 + 7 \approx \boxed{3.07810}.$$

Tangent slope: $m_{\text{tan}} = 2x_0 - 4 \approx -0.55726$, so the tangent line is

$$y - 3.07810 \approx -0.55726(x - 1.72137).$$

Normal slope: $m_{\text{nor}} = -1/m_{\text{tan}} \approx 1.7943$, and since the normal was constrained to pass through the origin,

$$y \approx 1.7943x.$$

Solution to Q240. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Graph-and-verify (technology).

$f(x) = \ln(x+2) - \frac{x}{3}$ for $x > -2$. $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{1}{3}$. At $x = 1$, $f'(1) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = 0$ and $f(1) = \ln 3 - \frac{1}{3}$, so the tangent is the horizontal line

$$y = \ln 3 - \frac{1}{3}.$$

(Technology will show the line touches the curve only at $x = 1$.)

SL5.5 Integration

Solution to Q241. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q1. Indefinite integrals (power rule). Always add $+C$.

1. $\int (7x^5 - 3x^2 + 4) dx = \frac{7}{6}x^6 - x^3 + 4x + C.$
2. $\int (2x^{-3} - 5x^{-1} + 9x) dx = -x^{-2} - 5 \ln |x| + \frac{9}{2}x^2 + C.$
3. $\int (-6x^7 + x - 8) dx = -\frac{3}{4}x^8 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 8x + C.$

Solution to Q242. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q2. Constant from a boundary condition.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 + x \Rightarrow y = x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C.$$

Use $y(1) = 10$: $1 + \frac{1}{2} + C = 10 \Rightarrow C = 8.5$.

$$y = x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 8.5.$$

Solution to Q243. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q3. Initial value problem (velocity \rightarrow displacement).

$$s'(t) = v(t) = 4t - 3 \Rightarrow s(t) = 2t^2 - 3t + C, \quad s(0) = 2 \Rightarrow C = 2.$$

Thus $s(t) = 2t^2 - 3t + 2$. At $t = 5$: $s(5) = 50 - 15 + 2 = 37$ m (distance from origin).

Solution to Q244. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q4. Definite integral.

$$\int_2^6 (3x^2 + 4) dx = [x^3 + 4x]_2^6 = (216 + 24) - (8 + 8) = 224.$$

Solution to Q245. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q5. Area under $f(x) = 4 - x^2$ on $[-1, 1]$.

$$A = \int_{-1}^1 (4 - x^2) dx = \left[4x - \frac{x^3}{3}\right]_{-1}^1 = \left(4 - \frac{1}{3}\right) - \left(-4 + \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{22}{3} \approx 7.33 \text{ square units.}$$

Solution to Q246. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q6. Area where the function changes sign, $g(x) = x^2 - 4x$. Zeros at $x = 0$ and $x = 4$. On $(0, 4)$, $g(x) < 0$, so the total area is

$$A = \int_0^4 |g(x)| dx = -\int_0^4 (x^2 - 4x) dx = \int_0^4 (4x - x^2) dx = \left[2x^2 - \frac{x^3}{3}\right]_0^4 = 32 - \frac{64}{3} = \frac{32}{3} \approx 10.67.$$

(The sketch should show the curve below the x -axis between 0 and 4.)

Solution to Q247. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q7. Recover f from f' .

$$f'(x) = 5x^4 - 2x \Rightarrow f(x) = x^5 - x^2 + C.$$

Use $f(2) = 7$: $32 - 4 + C = 7 \Rightarrow C = -21$. Hence $f(x) = \boxed{x^5 - x^2 - 21}$ and $f(0) = \boxed{-21}$.

Solution to Q248. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q8. Area for $y = 2x + 1$ above the axis on $[-0.5, 2]$.

$$A = \int_{-0.5}^2 (2x + 1) dx = [x^2 + x]_{-0.5}^2 = (4 + 2) - (0.25 - 0.5) = 6 - (-0.25) = \boxed{\frac{25}{4}} = 6.25.$$

Solution to Q249. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q9. Average value on $[1, 4]$ for $f(x) = 3x^2 - x$.

$$\bar{f} = \frac{1}{4-1} \int_1^4 (3x^2 - x) dx = \frac{1}{3} \left[x^3 - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^4 = \frac{1}{3} \left(64 - 8 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{111}{2} = \boxed{\frac{111}{6}} = \boxed{18.5}.$$

Solution to Q250. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q10. From a to v to s ; distance travelled.

$$a(t) = 6t \Rightarrow v(t) = \int 6t dt = 3t^2 + C_1, \quad v(0) = 2 \Rightarrow C_1 = 2,$$

$$\text{so } v(t) = \boxed{3t^2 + 2}.$$

$$s(t) = \int (3t^2 + 2) dt = t^3 + 2t + C_2, \quad s(0) = 5 \Rightarrow C_2 = 5,$$

hence $s(t) = \boxed{t^3 + 2t + 5}$. Distance travelled on $[0, 3]$ (velocity is positive, so equals displacement):

$$\int_0^3 v(t) dt = \left[t^3 + 2t \right]_0^3 = 27 + 6 = \boxed{33 \text{ m}}.$$

SL 5.6 Local minimums and maximums

Solution to Q251. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Solve $f'(x) = 0$ **and classify for** $f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x + 2$.

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 12x + 9 = 3(x-1)(x-3).$$

Stationary x -values: $x = 1, 3$. Second derivative $f''(x) = 6x - 12$:

$$f''(1) = -6 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{local maximum at } x = 1, \quad f''(3) = +6 > 0 \Rightarrow \text{local minimum at } x = 3.$$

Coordinates:

$$f(1) = 1 - 6 + 9 + 2 = 6, \quad f(3) = 27 - 54 + 27 + 2 = 2.$$

So $(1, 6)$ is a local max, $(3, 2)$ a local min.

Solution to Q252. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

$g(x) = x^4 - 4x^2$ on $[-3, 3]$.

$$g'(x) = 4x^3 - 8x = 4x(x^2 - 2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, \pm\sqrt{2}.$$

$$g''(x) = 12x^2 - 8.$$

At $x = 0$: $g''(0) = -8 < 0$ (local max); at $x = \pm\sqrt{2}$: $g''(\pm\sqrt{2}) = 16 > 0$ (local minima). Function values:

$$g(\pm 3) = 81 - 36 = 45, \quad g(0) = 0, \quad g(\pm\sqrt{2}) = 4 - 8 = -4.$$

Hence on $[-3, 3]$ the greatest value is 45 at $x = \pm 3$ (endpoints), and the least value is -4 at $x = \pm\sqrt{2}$.

Solution to Q253. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

From a factored derivative $h'(x) = (x-2)^2(x+1)$.

Stationary x -values: $x = -1, 2$. Sign of h' :

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	$(-1, 2)$	$(2, \infty)$
$(x-2)^2$	+	+	+
$(x+1)$	-	+	+
$h'(x)$	-	+	+

Thus at $x = -1$ the sign changes $- \rightarrow + \Rightarrow$ **local minimum**. At $x = 2$ the sign does not change (even multiplicity) \Rightarrow **stationary point of inflection** (flat).

Solution to Q254. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Technology turning point for $p(x) = xe^{-0.3x}$ **on** $[0, 10]$.

$$p'(x) = e^{-0.3x}(1 - 0.3x) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - 0.3x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{10}{3} \approx 3.333.$$

Since $p''(x) = e^{-0.3x}(-0.6 + 0.09x)$ gives $p''(10/3) = -0.2e^{-10/3} < 0$, this is a local *maximum*.

$$p\left(\frac{10}{3}\right) = \frac{10}{3}e^{-1} \approx 1.226.$$

Solution to Q255. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Revenue $R(p) = -200p^2 + 5200p$.

$$R'(p) = -400p + 5200 = 0 \Rightarrow p = \boxed{13 \text{ dollars}}.$$

$R''(p) = -400 < 0$ so this is a maximum.

$$R(13) = -200(169) + 5200(13) = -33800 + 67600 = \boxed{\$33,800}.$$

Solution to Q256. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Sketch-based estimation.

From the curve (two turning points), the horizontal tangents occur roughly midway between successive x -intercepts. Visual read-off gives

$$\boxed{x \approx -0.9 \text{ (local max), } x \approx 1.2 \text{ (local min)}}$$

(answers within a small tolerance are acceptable; justification: tangent looks horizontal and the graph changes from increasing to decreasing at the first point, and vice versa at the second).

Solution to Q257. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Rational function $q(x) = \frac{x^3 - 3x}{x^2 + 1}$.

Quotient rule (denominator positive):

$$q'(x) = \frac{(3x^2 - 3)(x^2 + 1) - (x^3 - 3x)(2x)}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{x^4 + 6x^2 - 3}{(x^2 + 1)^2}.$$

Solve $x^4 + 6x^2 - 3 = 0$. Put $u = x^2$:

$$u^2 + 6u - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow u = -3 \pm 2\sqrt{3}.$$

Only $u = -3 + 2\sqrt{3} > 0$ is admissible, so

$$x = \boxed{\pm\sqrt{-3 + 2\sqrt{3}}} \approx \boxed{\pm 0.681}.$$

Sign of numerator: positive for $|x| > 0.681$, negative for $|x| < 0.681$. Therefore at $x \approx -0.681$: $+$ \rightarrow $-$ **local maximum**; at $x \approx 0.681$: $-$ \rightarrow $+$ **local minimum**. Coordinates (approx.): $q(-0.681) \approx \boxed{1.18}$, $q(0.681) \approx \boxed{-1.18}$.

Solution to Q258. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

$$r'(x) = x(x^2 - 4) = x(x - 2)(x + 2).$$

Roots: $\boxed{x = -2, 0, 2}$. Sign chart \Rightarrow increasing on $(-2, 0)$ and $(2, \infty)$; decreasing on $(-\infty, -2)$ and $(0, 2)$. Thus $x = -2$ and $x = 2$ are **local minima** ($- \rightarrow +$), and $x = 0$ is a **local maximum** ($+$ \rightarrow $-$).

Solution to Q259. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

$$s(x) = \sin x + 0.2x \text{ on } [-3\pi, 3\pi].$$

$$s'(x) = \cos x + 0.2 = 0 \Rightarrow \cos x = -0.2.$$

General solutions: $x = \pm \arccos(-0.2) + 2k\pi$. Within $[-3\pi, 3\pi]$ this gives

$$x \approx -8.055, -4.511, -1.772, 1.772, 4.511, 8.055.$$

Use $s''(x) = -\sin x$ at each root (where $|\sin x| \approx 0.980$): $s'' > 0$ (min) when $\sin x < 0$; $s'' < 0$ (max) when $\sin x > 0$. Hence *local minima* at $x \approx -8.055, -1.772, 4.511$ and *local maxima* at $x \approx -4.511, 1.772, 8.055$.

Solution to Q260. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Local \neq global on a closed interval.

(a) On a closed interval, a continuous function attains global extrema either at stationary points ($f'(x) = 0$) or at the endpoints. Thus a local max/min inside the interval need not be the greatest/least overall value.

(b) Candidates for the global maximum/minimum on $[-5, 4]$ are the stationary points and endpoints:

$$x = -5, -2, 1, 4.$$

(One would evaluate $t(x)$ at these four x -values to decide the global extrema.)

SL 5.7 Optimisation

Solution to Q261. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Price to maximise profit (linear demand).

Demand: $q = 120 - 3p$.

Revenue: $R = pq = p(120 - 3p) = 120p - 3p^2$.

Cost as a function of p :

$$C(q) = 420 + 8q = 420 + 8(120 - 3p) = 1380 - 24p.$$

Profit as a function of price:

$$P(p) = R - C = (-3)p^2 + 144p - 1380.$$

Differentiate and set to zero:

$$P'(p) = -6p + 144 = 0 \Rightarrow p = 24.$$

Since $P''(p) = -6 < 0$, this gives a maximum. The maximum profit is

$$P(24) = -3(24)^2 + 144(24) - 1380 = 348 \text{ dollars.}$$

Breakeven price(s): solve $P(p) = 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} -3p^2 + 144p - 1380 &= 0 \iff p^2 - 48p + 460 = 0 \\ p &= \frac{48 \pm \sqrt{48^2 - 4 \cdot 460}}{2} = 24 \pm \sqrt{116} \approx 24 \pm 10.770, \end{aligned}$$

so $p \approx \$13.23$ or $p \approx \$34.77$.

Solution to Q262. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Rectangular paddock beside a river.

Let x be the side perpendicular to the river and w the length along the river. Only three sides need fencing, so $2x + w = L \Rightarrow w = L - 2x$. Area

$$A(x) = xw = x(L - 2x) = Lx - 2x^2.$$

$$A'(x) = L - 4x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{L}{4}, \quad A''(x) = -4 < 0 \text{ (maximum).}$$

Hence $w = L - 2(L/4) = L/2$. The maximum area is

$$A_{\max} = \frac{L}{4} \cdot \frac{L}{2} = \frac{L^2}{8}.$$

Solution to Q263. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Cylindrical can: minimum surface for fixed volume.

Volume constraint $V = \pi r^2 h = 500 \Rightarrow h = \frac{500}{\pi r^2}$.

Surface area

$$S(r) = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r h = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r \left(\frac{500}{\pi r^2} \right) = 2\pi r^2 + \frac{1000}{r}, \quad r > 0.$$

$$S'(r) = 4\pi r - \frac{1000}{r^2}, \quad S''(r) = 4\pi + \frac{2000}{r^3} > 0.$$

Set $S'(r) = 0$: $4\pi r^3 = 1000 \Rightarrow r^3 = 250/\pi$. Thus

$$r = \left(\frac{250}{\pi} \right)^{1/3} \text{ cm}, \quad h = \frac{500}{\pi r^2} = 2r$$

(numerically $r \approx 4.31$ cm, $h \approx 8.62$ cm). Minimum surface area

$$S_{\min} = 2\pi r^2 + \frac{1000}{r} \approx 349 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ (to nearest cm}^2\text{)}.$$

Solution to Q264. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Packaging with different material costs.

Base area x^2 at \$0.06 \Rightarrow cost $0.06x^2$. Lid area x^2 at \$0.03 \Rightarrow cost $0.03x^2$. Four sides area $4xh$ at \$0.04 \Rightarrow cost $0.16xh$. With volume $x^2h = 2000 \Rightarrow h = \frac{2000}{x^2}$,

$$C(x) = 0.06x^2 + 0.03x^2 + 0.16x \left(\frac{2000}{x^2} \right) = 0.09x^2 + \frac{320}{x}, \quad x > 0.$$

Minimise: $C'(x) = 0.18x - \frac{320}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow 0.18x^3 = 320 \Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{320}{0.18} \right)^{1/3} \approx 12.11$ cm.

Then $h = \frac{2000}{x^2} \approx 13.64$ cm. At the optimum, $320/x = 0.18x^2$, hence

$$C_{\min} = 0.09x^2 + \frac{320}{x} = 0.27x^2 \approx 0.27(12.11)^2 \approx \$39.6.$$

So $x \approx 12.1$ cm, $h \approx 13.6$ cm, minimum cost about \$39.6.

Solution to Q265. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Maximise the volume of a cylinder inside a sphere.

With sphere radius R and cylinder radius r , the half-height is $\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}$, so $h = 2\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}$. Thus

$$V(r) = \pi r^2 h = 2\pi r^2 \sqrt{R^2 - r^2}, \quad 0 < r < R.$$

Differentiate:

$$\frac{dV}{dr} = 2\pi \left(2r\sqrt{R^2 - r^2} - \frac{r^3}{\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}} \right) = \frac{2\pi r}{\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}} (2(R^2 - r^2) - r^2).$$

Set $\frac{dV}{dr} = 0$ (and $r \neq 0$): $2(R^2 - r^2) - r^2 = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 = \frac{2R^2}{3}$. Hence

$$r = R\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}, \quad h = 2\sqrt{R^2 - r^2} = \frac{2R}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

For $R = 5$ cm: $r = 5\sqrt{2/3} \approx 4.082$ cm, $h = 10/\sqrt{3} \approx 5.774$ cm, and

$$V_{\max} = \pi r^2 h = \pi \left(\frac{50}{3}\right) \left(\frac{10}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \frac{500\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} \approx 3.02 \times 10^2 \text{ cm}^3.$$

Solution to Q266. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Maximise profit with a saturation model.

Given $q(p) = \frac{900}{1 + e^{0.4(p-18)}}$ and $C(q) = 2000 + 6q$,

$$P(p) = pq(p) - C(q(p)) = (p - 6) \frac{900}{1 + e^{0.4(p-18)}} - 2000.$$

Differentiate. Let $K = 900$ and $k = 0.4$. Writing $g(p) = \frac{K}{1 + e^{k(p-18)}}$,

$$g'(p) = -k g(p) \left(1 - \frac{g(p)}{K}\right).$$

Hence

$$P'(p) = g(p) + (p - 6)g'(p) = g(p) \left(1 - k(p - 6)(1 - g(p)/K)\right).$$

Set $P'(p) = 0$ (note $g(p) > 0$):

$$1 - k(p - 6) \left(1 - \frac{g}{K}\right) = 0 \iff (p - 6) \frac{e^{k(p-18)}}{1 + e^{k(p-18)}} = \frac{1}{k} = 2.5.$$

Let $E = e^{k(p-18)}$. Using $g/K = \frac{1}{1 + E}$, the equation becomes

$$(12 + 2.5 \ln E) \frac{E}{1 + E} = 2.5 \iff E(\ln E + 3.8) = 1.$$

Solving numerically gives $E \approx 0.360$, whence

$$p = 18 + \frac{1}{k} \ln E = 18 + 2.5 \ln(0.360) \approx 15.46 \text{ dollars}.$$

Then $q = \frac{900}{1 + E} \approx \frac{900}{1.360} \approx 662$ units and

$$P_{\max} \approx (p - 6)q - 2000 \approx 9.46 \times 662 - 2000 \approx \$4251 \text{ (nearest dollar)}.$$

Why very low or very high prices reduce profit: for very low p , the margin $p - 6$ is small (even negative if $p < 6$), so despite high demand, profit is low or negative. For very high p , demand $q(p)$ becomes very small by the saturation model, so revenue collapses while the fixed cost \$2000 remains, reducing profit.

SL 5.8 Numerical methods - Trapezium rule

Solution to Q267. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q1. From a function (equal subintervals).

Step size: $h = \frac{4-0}{8} = 0.5$.

Ordinates (values of f):

x	0	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0
$f(x)$	1	1.05	1.20	1.45	1.80	2.25	2.80	3.45	4.20

Composite trapezium rule:

$$T_8 = h \left[\frac{1}{2}f(0) + \sum_{i=1}^7 f(x_i) + \frac{1}{2}f(4) \right] = 0.5 \left[\frac{1}{2}(1) + \underbrace{1.05 + 1.2 + 1.45 + 1.8 + 2.25 + 2.8 + 3.45}_{=14.00} + \frac{1}{2}(4.2) \right] = \boxed{8.300}.$$

(For comparison, the exact area is $\int_0^4 (0.2x^2 + 1) dx = \frac{64}{15} + 4 = 8.266\bar{6}$.)

Solution to Q268. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q2. Velocity table to distance.

Step size $h = 5$ s. With velocities $v_0, \dots, v_6 = \{0, 12, 21, 27, 30, 29, 26\}$,

$$\text{distance} \approx T = h \left[\frac{1}{2}v_0 + \sum_{i=1}^5 v_i + \frac{1}{2}v_6 \right] = 5 \left[0 + (12 + 21 + 27 + 30 + 29) + 13 \right] = \boxed{660 \text{ m}}.$$

Average velocity over $0 \leq t \leq 30$ s:

$$\bar{v} \approx \frac{660}{30} = \boxed{22 \text{ m s}^{-1}}.$$

Solution to Q269. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q3. Cross-sectional area from equally spaced measurements.

Spacing $h = 2$ m. Using $y_0 = \dots, y_6 = \{0, 1.8, 2.5, 3.1, 2.7, 2.0, 0\}$,

$$A \approx T = h \left[\frac{1}{2}y_0 + \sum_{i=1}^5 y_i + \frac{1}{2}y_6 \right] = 2 \left[0 + (1.8 + 2.5 + 3.1 + 2.7 + 2.0) + 0 \right] = \boxed{24.2 \text{ m}^2}.$$

This is reasonable because the end depths are 0 (the banks), the bed profile changes smoothly, and the trapezia closely follow the channel shape.

Solution to Q270. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q4. Overestimate or underestimate?

Here $f(x) = e^{-0.3x}$ on $[0, 3]$ with $n = 6$, so $h = 0.5$. Ordinates (rounded): $f(0) = 1$, $f(0.5) = 0.860708$, $f(1) = 0.740818$, $f(1.5) = 0.637628$, $f(2) = 0.548812$, $f(2.5) = 0.472367$, $f(3) = 0.406570$.

$$T_6 = 0.5 \left[\frac{1}{2}(1) + (0.860708 + 0.740818 + 0.637628 + 0.548812 + 0.472367) + \frac{1}{2}(0.406570) \right] = \boxed{1.9818} \text{ (approx)}.$$

Since $f''(x) = 0.09e^{-0.3x} > 0$ on $[0, 3]$, the curve is *concave up*, and the trapezoidal rule *overestimates*. (Exact value: $\int_0^3 e^{-0.3x} dx = \frac{1}{0.3}(1 - e^{-0.9}) \approx 1.9781$.)

Solution to Q271. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Q5. Sine curve and comparison.

$h = \frac{\pi}{6}$, $x_k = k\frac{\pi}{6}$ for $k = 0, 1, \dots, 6$. Ordinates: $\sin 0 = 0$, $\sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1$, $\sin \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\sin \frac{5\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\sin \pi = 0$.

$$T_6 = \frac{\pi}{6} \left[\frac{1}{2}(0) + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2}(0) \right] = \frac{\pi}{6} (2 + \sqrt{3}) \approx \boxed{1.9548}.$$

(The exact value is 2; since $\sin x$ is concave down on $[0, \pi]$, the trapezoidal estimate is an *underestimate*.)

AHL 5.9 Differentiation of further functions and related rates

Solution to Q272. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Basic derivatives.

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) = \cos x, \quad \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) = -\sin x, \quad \frac{d}{dx}(\tan x) = \sec^2 x,$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(e^x) = e^x, \quad \frac{d}{dx}(\ln x) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad \frac{d}{dx}(x^{5/3}) = \frac{5}{3}x^{2/3}.$$

Solution to Q273. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Chain rule (composites).

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin(3x^2)) = \cos(3x^2) \cdot 6x = 6x \cos(3x^2),$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(e^{2x-1}) = 2e^{2x-1}, \quad \frac{d}{dx}(\ln \sqrt{x^2+1}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x}{x^2+1} = \frac{x}{x^2+1},$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}((5-2x)^7) = 7(5-2x)^6 \cdot (-2) = -14(5-2x)^6,$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}((x^2+x+1)^{3/2}) = \frac{3}{2}(x^2+x+1)^{1/2}(2x+1).$$

Solution to Q274. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Product rule.

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^2 e^{3x}) = 2x e^{3x} + x^2 \cdot 3e^{3x} = e^{3x}(2x + 3x^2),$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}((x+1) \ln x) = \ln x + (x+1) \frac{1}{x} = \ln x + 1 + \frac{1}{x},$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x \sin(2x)) = \sin(2x) + 2x \cos(2x).$$

Solution to Q275. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Quotient rule.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^2+1}{x-1} \right) = \frac{(2x)(x-1) - (x^2+1)}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{x^2-2x-1}{(x-1)^2},$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\tan x}{x} \right) = \frac{x \sec^2 x - \tan x}{x^2}, \quad \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{e^x}{x^2} \right) = \frac{e^x x^2 - e^x \cdot 2x}{x^4} = \frac{e^x(x-2)}{x^3}.$$

Solution to Q276. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Mixed rules (and values at $x = 0$).

$$\frac{d}{dx}(e^x \cos x) = e^x(\cos x - \sin x) \Rightarrow y'(0) = 1.$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\ln(x^2+1) \sin(3x)) = \frac{2x}{x^2+1} \sin(3x) + \ln(x^2+1) \cdot 3 \cos(3x) \Rightarrow y'(0) = 0.$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}((x^2 + 1)e^{-x^2}) = -2x^3e^{-x^2} \Rightarrow y'(0) = 0.$$

Solution to Q277. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Tangent and normal for $y = xe^{-x^2}$.

$$y' = \frac{d}{dx}(xe^{-x^2}) = e^{-x^2} + x \cdot e^{-x^2}(-2x) = e^{-x^2}(1 - 2x^2).$$

At $x = 1$: slope of the tangent $m_{\text{tan}} = -e^{-1}$ and point $(1, e^{-1})$.

$$\text{Tangent: } y - e^{-1} = -e^{-1}(x - 1).$$

Normal slope $m_{\text{nor}} = e$ (since $m_{\text{tan}}m_{\text{nor}} = -1$).

$$\text{Normal: } y - e^{-1} = e(x - 1).$$

Solution to Q278. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Related rates: expanding circle. With $A = \pi r^2$ and $C = 2\pi r$,

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = 2\pi r \frac{dr}{dt} = 2\pi(20)(0.30) = 12\pi \text{ m}^2 \text{ min}^{-1},$$

$$\frac{dC}{dt} = 2\pi \frac{dr}{dt} = 2\pi(0.30) = 0.60\pi \text{ m min}^{-1}.$$

Solution to Q279. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Related rates: water in a cone. By similarity $r = \frac{R}{H}h = \frac{1}{3}h$. Volume

$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h = \frac{1}{3}\pi \left(\frac{h}{3}\right)^2 h = \frac{\pi}{27}h^3.$$

Differentiate:

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{\pi}{9}h^2 \frac{dh}{dt}.$$

At $h = 12 \text{ cm}$ and $\frac{dV}{dt} = 15 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$,

$$15 = \frac{\pi}{9} \cdot 144 \cdot \frac{dh}{dt} = 16\pi \frac{dh}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{15}{16\pi} \text{ cm s}^{-1} \approx 0.298 \text{ cm s}^{-1}.$$

Solution to Q280. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Related rates: sliding ladder. With $x^2 + y^2 = 25$,

$$2x \frac{dx}{dt} + 2y \frac{dy}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{x}{y} \frac{dx}{dt}.$$

When $x = 3 \text{ m}$, $y = 4 \text{ m}$ and $\frac{dx}{dt} = 0.8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$,

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{3}{4}(0.8) = -0.6 \text{ m s}^{-1}.$$

So the top slides downward at 0.6 m s^{-1} .

Solution to Q281. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Log and trig composite.

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\ln(\cos x)) = \frac{1}{\cos x}(-\sin x) = -\tan x, \quad \text{so at } x = \frac{\pi}{4} : y' = -\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -1.$$

AHL 5.10 Second derivative

Solution to Q282. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Compute first and second derivatives.

1. $f(x) = 3x^4 - 5x^2 + 7$
 $f'(x) = 12x^3 - 10x, \quad f''(x) = 36x^2 - 10.$

2. $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x - 2}$
Using the quotient rule,

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x(x - 2) - (x^2 + 1)}{(x - 2)^2} = \frac{x^2 - 4x - 1}{(x - 2)^2}.$$

Differentiate again (let $u = x^2 - 4x - 1$, $v = (x - 2)^2$):

$$f''(x) = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} = \frac{(2x - 4)(x - 2)^2 - 2(x - 2)u}{(x - 2)^4} = \frac{10(x - 2)}{(x - 2)^4} = \boxed{\frac{10}{(x - 2)^3}}.$$

3. $f(x) = e^{2x} \sin x$
 $f'(x) = e^{2x}(2 \sin x + \cos x)$, hence

$$f''(x) = e^{2x}(2 \sin x + \cos x) \cdot 2 + e^{2x}(2 \cos x - \sin x) = \boxed{e^{2x}(3 \sin x + 4 \cos x)}.$$

4. $f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 1)$
 $f'(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}$, and

$$f''(x) = \frac{2(x^2 + 1) - 4x^2}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \boxed{\frac{2(1 - x^2)}{(x^2 + 1)^2}}.$$

Solution to Q283. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Second derivative test (polynomial). For $f(x) = x^3 - 3x$:

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3 = 3(x^2 - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1.$$

$$f''(x) = 6x.$$

At $x = -1$, $f''(-1) = -6 < 0$ so $x = -1$ is a local maximum with $f(-1) = 2$. At $x = 1$, $f''(1) = 6 > 0$ so $x = 1$ is a local minimum with $f(1) = -2$.

Increasing where $f'(x) > 0$, i.e. $(-\infty, -1)$ and $(1, \infty)$; decreasing on $(-1, 1)$.

Solution to Q284. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Point of inflection (sign-change test). For $g(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x$,

$$g''(x) = 6x - 12 = 0 \implies x = 2.$$

Since $g''(1) = -6 < 0$ and $g''(3) = 6 > 0$, the concavity changes at $x = 2$, so there is a point of inflection at $(2, g(2)) = (2, 2)$.

Solution to Q285. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Concavity intervals from h'' . For $h(x) = \ln x$ on $(0, \infty)$:

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad h''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} < 0 \text{ for } x > 0.$$

Hence the graph is concave-down for all $x > 0$ and there is no point of inflection (the sign of h'' does not change).

Solution to Q286. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Inflection in a bell-shaped curve. For $y = e^{-x^2}$,

$$y' = -2xe^{-x^2}, \quad y'' = (-2 + 4x^2)e^{-x^2} = (4x^2 - 2)e^{-x^2}.$$

Set $y'' = 0$: $4x^2 - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$. Because $e^{-x^2} > 0$, the sign of y'' is that of $(4x^2 - 2)$: concave-down on $(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$ and concave-up for $|x| > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$. Inflection points:

$$\left(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, e^{-1/2} \right).$$

Solution to Q287. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Second derivative test may be inconclusive. For $p(x) = x^4$,

$$p'(x) = 4x^3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, \quad p''(x) = 12x^2.$$

At $x = 0$, $p''(0) = 0$ so the second derivative test is inconclusive. Inspect $p'(x)$: $p'(x) < 0$ for $x < 0$ and $p'(x) > 0$ for $x > 0$, so the function decreases then increases; therefore $x = 0$ is a local (indeed global) minimum with $p(0) = 0$.

Solution to Q288. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Concavity and sketch from derivative information. Given $f'(x) > 0$ on $(-3, -1)$, $f'(x) < 0$ on $(-1, 1)$, and $f'(x) > 0$ on $(1, 3)$: there is a local maximum at $x = -1$ and a local minimum at $x = 1$. Since $f''(x) < 0$ on $(-3, 0)$ and $f''(x) > 0$ on $(0, 3)$, the graph is concave-down to the left of 0 and concave-up to the right, with a point of inflection at $x = 0$ (the y -value is whatever $f(0)$ is). A consistent sketch shows rising to a peak at $x = -1$, falling to a trough at $x = 1$, and an inflection at $x = 0$ where the curvature changes.

Solution to Q289. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Applied context (kinematics).

$$\begin{aligned} s(t) &= t^3 - 6t^2 + 9t, & v(t) &= s'(t) = 3t^2 - 12t + 9 = 3(t-1)(t-3), \\ a(t) &= v'(t) = 6t - 12 = 6(t-2). \end{aligned}$$

The velocity is *increasing* when $a(t) > 0$ (i.e. $t > 2$) and *decreasing* when $a(t) < 0$ (i.e. $t < 2$). An inflection of s occurs when $s''(t) = a(t) = 0$, at $t = 2$; since a changes sign there, $t = 2$ is indeed a point of inflection. The position at that time is

$$s(2) = 8 - 24 + 18 = 2 \text{ m.}$$

Interpretation: at $t = 2$ s, the curvature of the position–time graph changes (acceleration switches from negative to positive), so after $t = 2$ the velocity starts to increase.

AHL 5.11 - Integration by substitution

Solution to Q290. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Indefinite integral: power rule.

$$\int (3x^{5/2} - 4x^{-3} + 7) dx = 3 \cdot \frac{x^{7/2}}{7/2} - 4 \cdot \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} + 7x + C = \frac{6}{7}x^{7/2} + 2x^{-2} + 7x + C.$$

Power rule used: $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$ for $n \neq -1$.

Solution to Q291. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Basic trig and exponential.

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C, \quad \int \cos(3x) dx = \frac{1}{3} \sin(3x) + C, \quad \int e^{2x-5} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x-5} + C.$$

Solution to Q292. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Secant squared. Let $u = 4x - \frac{\pi}{6}$, $du = 4 dx$. Then

$$\int \sec^2(4x - \frac{\pi}{6}) dx = \frac{1}{4} \tan(4x - \frac{\pi}{6}) + C.$$

Solution to Q293. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Definite integral: powers.

$$\int_1^4 \left(3x^{1/2} + \frac{2}{x^2} \right) dx = \left[2x^{3/2} - \frac{2}{x} \right]_1^4 = \left(2 \cdot 4^{3/2} - \frac{2}{4} \right) - \left(2 \cdot 1^{3/2} - 2 \right) = \frac{31}{2}.$$

Solution to Q294. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Definite integral: sine and cosine.

$$\int_0^{\pi/3} \cos x dx = \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi/3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = -\cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} = 2.$$

Solution to Q295. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Substitution (inspection). Let $u = 2x + 5$, $du = 2 dx$:

$$\int \sin(2x + 5) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(2x + 5) + C.$$

Solution to Q296. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Substitution (linear). Let $u = 3x + 2$, $du = 3 dx$:

$$\int \frac{1}{3x+2} dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln |3x+2| + C.$$

Solution to Q297. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Substitution with chain rule reverse. With $u = x^2$, $du = 2x dx$,

$$\int 4x \sin(x^2) dx = 2 \int \sin u du = -2 \cos(x^2) + C.$$

Solution to Q298. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Quotient in derivative form. Let $u = 1 + \sin(5x)$, $du = 5 \cos(5x) dx$:

$$\int \frac{\cos(5x)}{1 + \sin(5x)} dx = \frac{1}{5} \ln |1 + \sin(5x)| + C.$$

Solution to Q299. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Definite integral via substitution. With $u = x^2$, $du = 2x dx$, and $u : 0 \rightarrow 1$,

$$\int_0^1 2x e^{x^2} dx = \int_0^1 e^u du = e - 1.$$

Solution to Q300. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Mixed practice (indefinite).

$$\int \left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2} + e^x - 5 \cos x \right) dx = \ln(1+x^2) + e^x - 5 \sin x + C.$$

Solution to Q301. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Initial value problem. Integrate:

$$F(x) = \int \left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2} + e^x \right) dx = \ln(1+x^2) + e^x + C.$$

Use $F(0) = 1$: $1 = \ln 1 + e^0 + C = 1 + C \Rightarrow C = 0$. Hence

$$\boxed{F(x) = \ln(1+x^2) + e^x}.$$

AHL 5.12 - Area and volumes of revolution

Solution to Q302. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

(a) **Signed area.**

$$\int_0^5 (x^2 - 4x + 3) dx = \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x \right]_0^5 = \left(\frac{125}{3} - 50 + 15 \right) - 0 = \frac{20}{3}.$$

(b) **Total geometric area.** Since $x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x - 1)(x - 3)$, the curve crosses the x -axis at $x = 1, 3$, is above the axis on $[0, 1]$ and $[3, 5]$, and below on $(1, 3)$. With $F(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x$,

$$\text{Area} = \int_0^1 f dx - \int_1^3 f dx + \int_3^5 f dx = (F(1) - F(0)) - (F(3) - F(1)) + (F(5) - F(3)) = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{4}{3} + \frac{20}{3} = \boxed{\frac{28}{3}}.$$

Solution to Q303. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

(a) **Signed area.**

$$\int_0^{3\pi} \sin x dx = [-\cos x]_0^{3\pi} = -\cos(3\pi) + \cos(0) = 1 + 1 = \boxed{2}.$$

(b) **Total geometric area.** On $[0, 3\pi]$, $y = \sin x$ is above the axis on $[0, \pi]$ and $[2\pi, 3\pi]$, and below on $[\pi, 2\pi]$. Thus

$$\text{Area} = \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx - \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sin x dx + \int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} \sin x dx = 2 - (-2) + 2 = \boxed{6}.$$

Solution to Q304. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

The region is between $x = y^2$ (left) and $x = 4$ (right), from $y = 0$ (the x -axis) to $y = 2$. Integrating with respect to y ,

$$\text{Area} = \int_0^2 (4 - y^2) dy = \left[4y - \frac{y^3}{3} \right]_0^2 = 8 - \frac{8}{3} = \boxed{\frac{16}{3}}.$$

Solution to Q305. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

(a) **Intersections.** Solve $e^{-x/2} = 0.2x + 0.2$. The function $h(x) = e^{-x/2} - (0.2x + 0.2)$ has $h'(x) = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-x/2} - 0.2 < 0$, so there is a unique solution:

$$\boxed{x \approx 1.43719, \quad y \approx 0.48744}.$$

(b) **Enclosed area.** *Note:* These two curves intersect only once, so no finite region is enclosed by the curves alone. If the intended region is the finite lens bounded by the two curves and the y -axis (from $x = 0$ to the intersection x^*), then

$$\text{Area} = \int_0^{x^*} (e^{-x/2} - (0.2x + 0.2)) dx = \left[-2e^{-x/2} - (0.1x^2 + 0.2x) \right]_0^{x^*}.$$

With $x^* \approx 1.43719$, this gives

$$\text{Area} \approx \boxed{0.53114} \text{ (square units).}$$

Solution to Q306. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Using discs about the x -axis:

$$V = \int_0^4 \pi(\sqrt{x})^2 dx = \int_0^4 \pi x dx = \pi \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^4 = \pi \cdot \frac{16}{2} = \boxed{8\pi}.$$

Solution to Q307. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

About the y -axis with $x = \sqrt{y}$ (discs in y):

$$V = \int_0^4 \pi(\sqrt{y})^2 dy = \int_0^4 \pi y dy = \pi \left[\frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^4 = \pi \cdot \frac{16}{2} = \boxed{8\pi}.$$

Solution to Q308. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Washers about the x -axis on $0 \leq x \leq 2$: outer radius $R = 2$, inner radius $r = x$.

$$V = \int_0^2 \pi(R^2 - r^2) dx = \int_0^2 \pi(4 - x^2) dx = \pi \left[4x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^2 = \pi \left(8 - \frac{8}{3} \right) = \boxed{\frac{16\pi}{3}}.$$

Solution to Q309. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

T is bounded by $y = \frac{1}{2}(4 - x)$, $x = 0$, and $y = 0$.

1. About the x -axis (washers; do not evaluate):

$$V = \int_0^4 \pi \left(\frac{1}{2}(4 - x) \right)^2 dx .$$

2. About the y -axis: write x as a function of y from $y = \frac{1}{2}(4 - x) \Rightarrow x = 4 - 2y$, with $0 \leq y \leq 2$.
Using discs in y ,

$$V = \int_0^2 \pi (4 - 2y)^2 dy .$$

AHL 5.13 - Kinematics

Solution to Q310. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Given $s(t) = t^3 - 6t^2 + 9t - 2$.

1. $v(t) = \frac{ds}{dt} = 3t^2 - 12t + 9 = 3(t-1)(t-3), \quad a(t) = \frac{dv}{dt} = 6t - 12.$

2. At rest when $v(t) = 0 \Rightarrow t = 1, 3$ (both ≥ 0).

3. Displacement on $[0, 5]$: $s(5) - s(0) = (125 - 150 + 45 - 2) - (-2) = 18 + 2 = \boxed{20 \text{ m}}.$

4. Since $v > 0$ on $[0, 1] \cup (3, 5]$ and $v < 0$ on $(1, 3)$,

$$\text{distance} = |s(1) - s(0)| + |s(3) - s(1)| + |s(5) - s(3)| = 4 + 4 + 20 = \boxed{28 \text{ m}}.$$

Solution to Q311. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

$v(t) = 3t - 6$ on $0 \leq t \leq 5$.

1. Signed displacement:

$$\int_0^5 (3t - 6) dt = \left[\frac{3}{2}t^2 - 6t \right]_0^5 = \frac{75}{2} - 30 = \boxed{\frac{15}{2} \text{ m}}.$$

2. Break at $t = 2$ where $v = 0$:

$$\int_0^5 |3t - 6| dt = -\int_0^2 (3t - 6) dt + \int_2^5 (3t - 6) dt = 6 + 13.5 = \boxed{\frac{39}{2} \text{ m}}.$$

3. The car moves in the positive direction when $v > 0$, i.e. on $\boxed{(2, 5]}.$

Solution to Q312. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Areas are read from the piecewise linear v - t graph.

Segment $0 \rightarrow 2$: trapezium with heights -2 and 2 has signed area 0 ; total distance there is two triangles of area 1 each $\Rightarrow 2$.

Segment $2 \rightarrow 5$: trapezium (heights $2, 3$, base 3): signed area $= \frac{2+3}{2} \cdot 3 = \frac{15}{2}$; distance the same.

Segment $5 \rightarrow 8$: crosses the axis at $t = 5 + \frac{3}{4} \cdot 3 = \boxed{\frac{29}{4} = 7.25}$. Signed area $= 3$ (trapezium); split for distance into a positive triangle area $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2.25 \cdot 3 = \frac{27}{8}$ and a negative triangle area $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.75 \cdot 1 = \frac{3}{8}$.

Hence

$$\text{signed disp.} = 0 + \frac{15}{2} + 3 = \boxed{\frac{21}{2} \text{ m}}, \quad \text{total distance} = 2 + \frac{15}{2} + \frac{27}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \boxed{\frac{53}{4} \text{ m}}.$$

Direction changes at the zeros of v : $\boxed{t = 1 \text{ and } t = \frac{29}{4}}.$

Solution to Q313. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Given $a(t) = 6t - 4$, $v(0) = 2$, $s(0) = -3$.

1. $v(t) = \int (6t - 4) dt = 3t^2 - 4t + C$. Using $v(0) = 2 \Rightarrow C = 2$, so $v(t) = 3t^2 - 4t + 2$.

Then $s(t) = \int v(t) dt = t^3 - 2t^2 + 2t + C_2$. Using $s(0) = -3 \Rightarrow C_2 = -3$, hence

$$\boxed{v(t) = 3t^2 - 4t + 2}, \quad \boxed{s(t) = t^3 - 2t^2 + 2t - 3}.$$

2. $v(t) = 0 \Rightarrow 3t^2 - 4t + 2 = 0$ has discriminant $-8 < 0$. \Rightarrow No real solution: never at rest.

3. Since $v(t) > 0$ for all t , distance $= s(5) - s(0)$:

$$(125 - 50 + 10 - 3) - (-3) = \boxed{85 \text{ m}}.$$

Solution to Q314. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Note (correction). With $a = -kv$ and $a = v \frac{dv}{ds}$,

$$v \frac{dv}{ds} = -kv \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{ds} = -k \Rightarrow \boxed{v(s) = v_0 - ks} \quad (\text{linear in } s).$$

(Exponential decay holds in time: $v(t) = v_0 e^{-kt}$.)

1. As above, $v(s) = v_0 - ks$.

2. Set $v = \frac{1}{2}v_0$: $v_0 - ks = \frac{1}{2}v_0 \Rightarrow \boxed{s = \frac{v_0}{2k}}$.

3. Using $v(t) = v_0 e^{-kt}$, solve $v_0 e^{-kt} = \frac{1}{2}v_0$: $e^{-kt} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{t = \frac{\ln 2}{k}}$.

Solution to Q315. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Given $a = -cv^2$ and $a = v \frac{dv}{ds}$:

1. $v \frac{dv}{ds} = -cv^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{v} dv = -c ds$. Integrate and use $v(0) = u$:

$$\ln v = -cs + \ln u \Rightarrow \boxed{v(s) = u e^{-cs}}.$$

2. Since $v(s) > 0$ for every finite s , the sled never reaches $v = 0$ in finite distance. For $v = \frac{u}{3}$:

$$u e^{-cs} = \frac{u}{3} \Rightarrow s = \boxed{\frac{\ln 3}{c}}.$$

3. From $\frac{dv}{dt} = -cv^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{v^2} = -c dt$. Integrate $v : u \rightarrow u/3$:

$$\left[-\frac{1}{v} \right]_u^{u/3} = -c t \Rightarrow -\frac{3}{u} + \frac{1}{u} = -c t \Rightarrow \boxed{t = \frac{2}{cu}}.$$

Solution to Q316. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

$$\dot{x}(t) = 4e^{-t} - 2\sin t, \quad x(0) = 1.$$

1. $\ddot{x}(t) = -4e^{-t} - 2\cos t.$

2. Integrate \dot{x} :

$$x(t) = -4e^{-t} + 2\cos t + C, \quad x(0) = -4 + 2 + C = 1 \Rightarrow C = 3.$$

Hence $x(t) = -4e^{-t} + 2\cos t + 3.$

3. Total distance = $\int_0^{2\pi} |\dot{x}(t)| dt$. Zeros of \dot{x} in $[0, 2\pi]$ solve $4e^{-t} = 2\sin t \Rightarrow 2e^{-t} = \sin t$:

$$t_1 \approx 0.9210, \quad t_2 \approx 3.0464.$$

On $[0, t_1]$ and $[t_2, 2\pi]$, $\dot{x} > 0$; on $[t_1, t_2]$, $\dot{x} < 0$. With antiderivative $F(t) = -4e^{-t} + 2\cos t$,

$$\text{distance} = [F(t_1) - F(0)] - [F(t_2) - F(t_1)] + [F(2\pi) - F(t_2)] \approx 7.590 \text{ (units)}.$$

(The signed displacement is $F(2\pi) - F(0) = 4(1 - e^{-2\pi}) \approx 3.993$.)

Solution to Q317. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

$$|v(t)| = \begin{cases} 2t, & 0 \leq t < 3, \\ 6 - t, & 3 \leq t \leq 6, \end{cases}$$

1. Distance (always forward):

$$\int_0^3 2t dt + \int_3^6 (6 - t) dt = 9 + \left[6t - \frac{t^2}{2}\right]_3^6 = 9 + 4.5 = \frac{27}{2} \text{ m}.$$

2. If the cyclist reverses direction at $t = 4$, then velocity is negative on $[4, 6]$ with the same speed.

$$\text{signed disp.} = \int_0^3 2t dt + \int_3^4 (6 - t) dt - \int_4^6 (6 - t) dt = 9 + 2.5 - 2 = \frac{19}{2} \text{ m},$$

$$\text{total distance} = 9 + 2.5 + 2 = \frac{27}{2} \text{ m}.$$

AHL 5.14 - Modelling with differential equations and solving by separation of variables

Solution to Q318. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

(a) “Rate proportional to \sqrt{G} ” $\Rightarrow \frac{dG}{dt} = k\sqrt{G}$ with constant $k > 0$.

(b) Separate: $\frac{dG}{\sqrt{G}} = k dt \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{G} = kt + C$. Hence $\sqrt{G} = \frac{k}{2}t + C_1$ and

$$G(t) = \left(\frac{k}{2}t + C_1\right)^2.$$

(c) $G(0) = 9 \Rightarrow C_1 = 3$. Also $G(4) = 25 \Rightarrow \frac{k}{2} \cdot 4 + 3 = 5 \Rightarrow k = 1$. Thus

$$G(t) = \left(3 + \frac{t}{2}\right)^2.$$

Solution to Q319. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

(a) $\frac{dP}{dt} = kP \Rightarrow P(t) = Ce^{kt}$ is the general solution.

(b) $P(0) = 1200 \Rightarrow C = 1200$. Doubling time 8 h gives $1200e^{8k} = 2400 \Rightarrow e^{8k} = 2 \Rightarrow k = \frac{\ln 2}{8}$.
Hence

$$P(t) = 1200 e^{(\ln 2/8)t} = 1200 \cdot 2^{t/8}, \quad P(20) = 1200 \cdot 2^{20/8} = 4800\sqrt{2} \approx 6788.$$

Solution to Q320. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

“Proportional decay”: $\frac{dm}{dt} = -km \Rightarrow m(t) = Ce^{-kt}$.

Half-life 3 years: $m(3) = \frac{1}{2}m(0) \Rightarrow e^{-3k} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow k = \frac{\ln 2}{3}$. With $m(0) = 40$,

$$m(t) = 40 e^{-(\ln 2/3)t} = 40 \cdot 2^{-t/3}.$$

To reach $m = 5$: $5 = 40 \cdot 2^{-t/3} \Rightarrow 2^{-t/3} = 1/8 \Rightarrow t = 9$ years.

$$t = 9 \text{ years}.$$

Solution to Q321. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Newton cooling: $\frac{dT}{dt} = -k(T - T_a)$ with $T_a = 22$.

$$T(t) = T_a + (T(0) - T_a)e^{-kt} = 22 + 60e^{-kt},$$

$$22 + 60e^{-10k} = 52 \Rightarrow e^{-10k} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow k = \frac{\ln 2}{10},$$

$$T(t) = 22 + 60 \cdot 2^{-t/10},$$

$$60e^{-kt} = 8 \Rightarrow e^{-kt} = \frac{2}{15} \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{k} \ln\left(\frac{15}{2}\right) = \frac{10}{\ln 2} \ln\left(\frac{15}{2}\right) \approx 29.07 \text{ min.}$$

Solution to Q322. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dN}{dt} &= rN\left(1 - \frac{N}{K}\right), \\ \frac{dN}{N(1 - N/K)} &= r dt = \frac{K}{N(K - N)} dN, \\ \frac{K}{N(K - N)} &= \frac{1}{N} + \frac{1}{K - N} \Rightarrow \ln|N| - \ln|K - N| = rt + C, \\ \frac{N}{K - N} &= Ce^{rt} \Rightarrow N(t) = \frac{K}{1 + C'e^{-rt}} \quad (C' = \frac{1}{C} > 0).\end{aligned}$$

With $K = 500$, $r = 0.6$, $N(0) = 50$:

$$50 = \frac{500}{1 + C'} \Rightarrow C' = 9 \Rightarrow N(t) = \frac{500}{1 + 9e^{-0.6t}}.$$

For $N = 250$:

$$1 + 9e^{-0.6t} = 2 \Rightarrow e^{-0.6t} = \frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{0.6} \ln 9 \approx 3.662 \text{ yr.}$$

Solution to Q323. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Volume = 100 L. Let $y(t)$ be salt (kg). Inflow = $0.3 \times 2 = 0.6$ kg/min; outflow = $2(y/100) = 0.02y$.

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 0.6 - 0.02y.$$

Linear solution (or steady state + decay):

$$\begin{aligned}y(t) &= y(\infty) + (y(0) - y(\infty))e^{-0.02t}, & y(\infty) &= \frac{0.6}{0.02} = 30, \\ y(0) &= 0 \Rightarrow y(t) = 30(1 - e^{-0.02t}).\end{aligned}$$

Concentration = 0.2 kg/L $\Rightarrow y = 0.2 \cdot 100 = 20$:

$$30(1 - e^{-0.02t}) = 20 \Rightarrow e^{-0.02t} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow t = 50 \ln 3 \approx 54.93 \text{ min.}$$

Solution to Q324. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

For downward $v(t)$, with linear drag bv (upwards), Newton's 2nd law:

$$m \frac{dv}{dt} = mg - bv \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt} = g - \frac{b}{m}v.$$

Solve with $v(0) = 0$:

$$v(t) = \frac{mg}{b} \left(1 - e^{-(b/m)t}\right).$$

Terminal speed (as $t \rightarrow \infty$):

$$v_T = \frac{mg}{b}.$$

Solution to Q325. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

$\frac{dh}{dt} = -k\sqrt{h} \Rightarrow \frac{dh}{\sqrt{h}} = -k dt$. Integrate: $2\sqrt{h} = -kt + C \Rightarrow \sqrt{h} = C_1 - \frac{k}{2}t$; hence

$$h(t) = \left(C_1 - \frac{k}{2}t\right)^2.$$

With $h(0) = 1.6$, $C_1 = \sqrt{1.6}$. The tank empties when $h = 0$:

$$0 = \left(\sqrt{1.6} - \frac{k}{2}t\right)^2 \Rightarrow t_{\text{empty}} = \frac{2\sqrt{1.6}}{k} = \frac{2\sqrt{1.6}}{0.25} \approx 10.12 \text{ s}.$$

Solution to Q326. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

$\frac{dH}{dt} = -\frac{k}{H^2} \Rightarrow H^2 \frac{dH}{dt} = -k$. Integrate: $\frac{1}{3}H^3 = -kt + C \Rightarrow H^3 = C' - 3kt$ and

$$H(t) = (C' - 3kt)^{1/3}.$$

With $H(0) = 6 \Rightarrow C' = 216$, so $H(t) = (216 - 3kt)^{1/3}$. For $k = 3$: $H(t) = (216 - 9t)^{1/3}$. When $H = 3$: $27 = 216 - 9t \Rightarrow t = 21$ (time units).

Solution to Q327. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

$\frac{dY}{dt} = aY^{2/3} \Rightarrow Y^{-2/3}dY = a dt$. Integrate: $3Y^{1/3} = at + C \Rightarrow Y^{1/3} = \frac{a}{3}t + C_1$ and

$$Y(t) = \left(\frac{a}{3}t + C_1\right)^3.$$

With $Y(0) = 8 \Rightarrow C_1 = 2$. Also $Y(9) = 27 \Rightarrow 3 = \frac{a}{3} \cdot 9 + 2 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{3}$. Thus

$$Y(t) = \left(2 + \frac{t}{9}\right)^3, \quad Y(16) = \left(\frac{34}{9}\right)^3 = \frac{39304}{729} \approx 53.9.$$

AHL 5.15- Slope fields and their diagrams

Solution to Q328. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

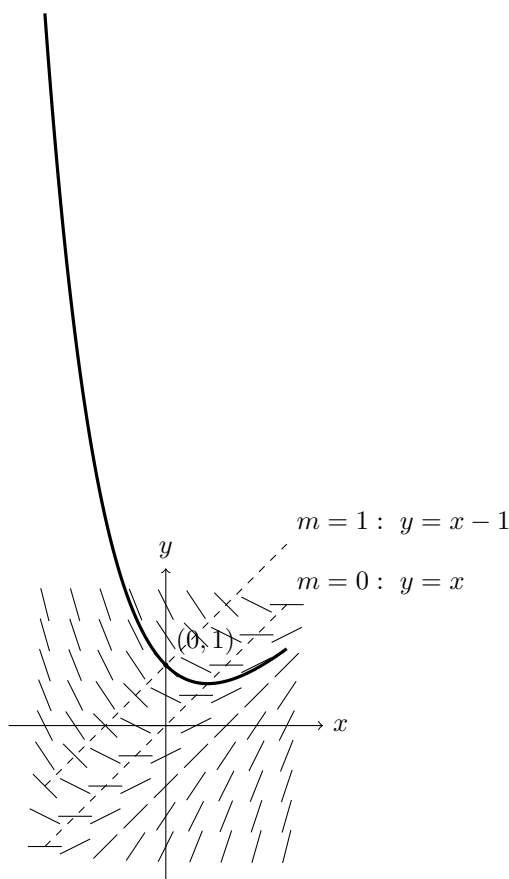
(a)–(b) **Field and solution through** $(0, 1)$. Solve $y' = x - y \Rightarrow y' + y = x$. With integrating factor e^x ,

$$\frac{d}{dx}(ye^x) = xe^x \Rightarrow ye^x = e^x(x - 1) + C \Rightarrow y(x) = x - 1 + Ce^{-x}.$$

Through $(0, 1)$ gives $1 = -1 + C \Rightarrow C = 2$, hence

$$y(x) = x - 1 + 2e^{-x}.$$

(c) **Isoclines.** For slope m , $x - y = m \iff y = x - m$. Thus $m = 0$ gives $y = x$ and $m = 1$ gives $y = x - 1$. These straight lines help place where solution curves are flat/steep.



Solution to Q329. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Equilibria and stability. For $y' = y(1 - y/3)$, equilibria are where $y' = 0$:

$$y = 0, \quad y = 3.$$

Since $f(y) = y(1 - y/3)$ has $f'(y) = 1 - \frac{2}{3}y$, we get $f'(0) = 1 > 0$ (unstable) and $f'(3) = -1 < 0$ (stable).

General solution and particular curves. Separate:

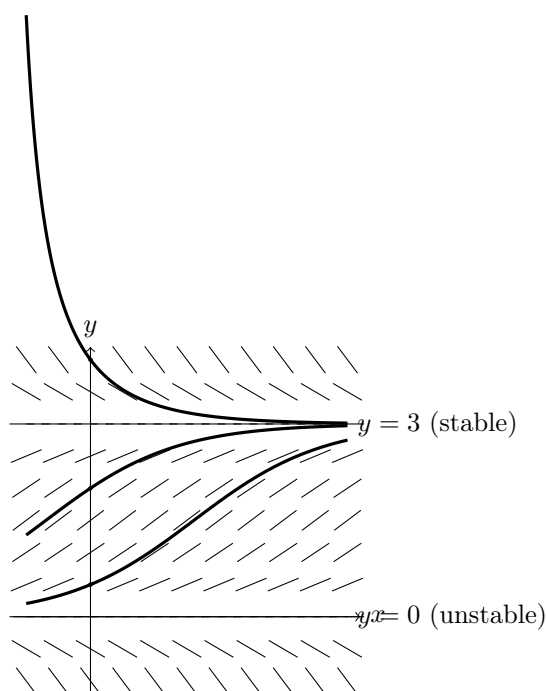
$$\frac{dy}{y(1-y/3)} = dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| - \ln|3-y| = x + C \Rightarrow \boxed{y(x) = \frac{3}{1 + C'e^{-x}}}.$$

With $y(0) = y_0$, $C' = \frac{3}{y_0} - 1$. Thus

$$y(0) = 0.5 : C' = 5, \quad y = \frac{3}{1 + 5e^{-x}},$$

$$y(0) = 2 : C' = 0.5, \quad y = \frac{3}{1 + 0.5e^{-x}},$$

$$y(0) = 4 : C' = -0.25, \quad y = \frac{3}{1 - 0.25e^{-x}} \text{ (decreases to 3).}$$



Solution to Q330. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Matching.

- **A** has slope depending only on x (same along vertical lines) $\Rightarrow \boxed{dy/dx = x}$.
- **B** has slope depending only on y (same along horizontals) $\Rightarrow \boxed{dy/dx = y}$.
- **C** has straight isoclines $x + y = \text{const}$ (slope constant on diagonals) $\Rightarrow \boxed{dy/dx = x + y}$.

Reasoning via isoclines: set $dy/dx = m$ and observe the loci where m is constant.

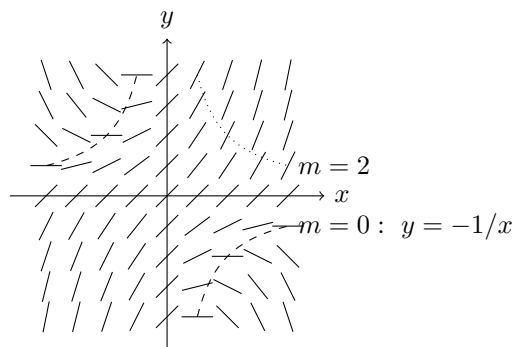
Solution to Q331. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Isoclines. Given $y' = 1 + xy$, the isocline for slope m satisfies $1 + xy = m$, i.e.

$$y = \frac{m-1}{x} \quad (x \neq 0).$$

Zero-slope curve: $m = 0 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{x}$ (a rectangular hyperbola).

Signs. $y' > 0$ where $1 + xy > 0$ (inside the hyperbola branches); $y' < 0$ where $1 + xy < 0$ (outside).



Solution to Q332. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Equilibria are the real roots of $f(y) = y(y-2)(3-y)$:

$$y = 0, \quad y = 2, \quad y = 3.$$

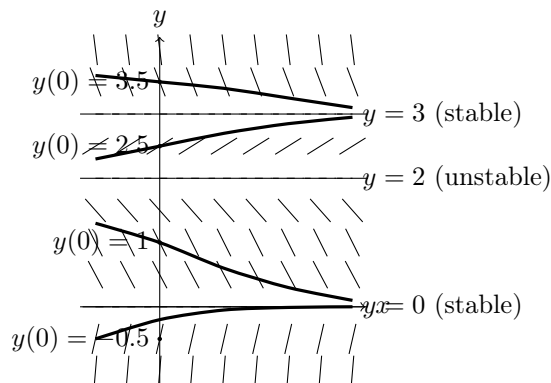
Stability via $f'(y) = -3y^2 + 10y - 6$:

$$f'(0) = -6 < 0 \text{ (stable)}, \quad f'(2) = 2 > 0 \text{ (unstable)}, \quad f'(3) = -3 < 0 \text{ (stable)}.$$

Qualitative behaviour:

y	$(-\infty, 0)$	0	$(0, 2)$	2	$(2, 3)$	3 to $+\infty$
$f(y)$	+	0	-	0	+	0 (then -)

Thus $y(0) = -0.5$ and $y(0) = 1$ flow to 0; $y(0) = 2.5$ increases to 3; $y(0) = 3.5$ decreases to 3.



Solution to Q333. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

We can solve exactly. The linear ODE $y' - \frac{1}{2}y = \sin x$ has integrating factor $e^{-x/2}$ inverse, i.e. $e^{x/2}$:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(ye^{x/2}) = e^{x/2} \sin x.$$

Using $\int e^{ax} \sin bx \, dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a \sin bx - b \cos bx)$ with $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = 1$,

$$\int e^{x/2} \sin x \, dx = e^{x/2} \left(\frac{2}{5} \sin x - \frac{4}{5} \cos x \right) + C.$$

Hence

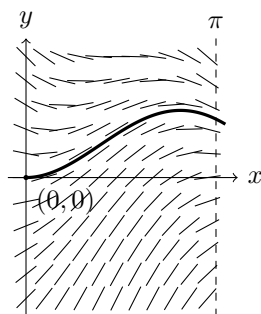
$$y(x) = \left(\frac{2}{5} \sin x - \frac{4}{5} \cos x \right) + Ce^{-x/2}.$$

Impose $y(0) = 0$: $0 = -\frac{4}{5} + C \Rightarrow C = \frac{4}{5}$, so

$$y(x) = \frac{2}{5} \sin x - \frac{4}{5} \cos x + \frac{4}{5} e^{-x/2}.$$

Therefore

$$y(\pi) = \frac{4}{5} (1 + e^{-\pi/2}) \approx 0.9663.$$



AHL 5.16- Euler's method

Solution to Q334. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

IVP: $y' = x + y$, $y(0) = 1$, step $h = 0.2$, $x_n = 0, 0.2, \dots, 1.0$. Euler update:

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h(x_n + y_n).$$

Compute:

n	x_n	y_n	$f(x_n, y_n) = x_n + y_n$
0	0.0	1.00000	1.00000
1	0.2	1.20000	1.40000
2	0.4	1.48000	1.88000
3	0.6	1.85600	2.45600
4	0.8	2.34720	3.14720
5	1.0	2.97664	—

Thus $y(1) \approx \boxed{2.97664}$. The exact solution is $y(x) = 2e^x - x - 1$, so

$$y(1) = 2e - 2 \approx 3.43656, \quad \text{abs. error} \approx \boxed{0.45992}.$$

Solution to Q335. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

IVP: $y' = y(1 - y/3)$, $y(0) = 0.6$.

(a) $h = 0.5$ (four steps to $x = 2$):

n	x_n	y_n
0	0.0	0.600000
1	0.5	0.840000
2	1.0	1.142400
3	1.5	1.496087
4	2.0	1.871084

(b) $h = 0.25$ (eight steps):

n	x_n	y_n
0	0.00	0.600000
1	0.25	0.720000
2	0.50	0.856800
3	0.75	1.009824
4	1.00	1.177302
5	1.25	1.356123
6	1.50	1.541898
7	1.75	1.729251
8	2.00	1.912371

(Values rounded to 10^{-6} .)

Exact value: $y(x) = \frac{3}{1 + C'e^{-x}}$ with $C' = \frac{3}{0.6} - 1 = 4$, so $y(2) = \frac{3}{1 + 4e^{-2}} \approx 1.9461$. Hence halving h moves the estimate $1.8711 \rightarrow 1.9124$ toward the exact value.

Solution to Q336. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

ODE: $y' = -0.7y + 0.3$, $y(0) = 0$, $h = 0.2$. Euler update

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h(-0.7y_n + 0.3) = 0.86y_n + 0.06.$$

First steps:

n	x_n	y_n
0	0.0	0.000000
1	0.2	0.060000
2	0.4	0.111600
3	0.6	0.155976
4	0.8	0.194139
5	1.0	0.226960
6	1.2	0.255185

Smallest t with $y_n \geq 0.25$ is $t = 1.2$ s. Linear interpolation between $(1.0, 0.226960)$ and $(1.2, 0.255185)$ gives

$$t_* = 1.0 + 0.2 \frac{0.25 - 0.22695985}{0.25518547 - 0.22695985} \approx 1.163 \text{ s}.$$

Solution to Q337. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

IVP: $y' = \sin x - \frac{1}{2}y$, $y(0) = 1$, step $h = 0.1$.

(a) **Spreadsheet formulas.** If x_0 is in A2, y_0 in B2, and h in D1:

$$\text{A3:} = \text{A2} + \$D\$1, \quad \text{B3:} = \text{B2} + \$D\$1 * (\sin(\text{A2}) - 0.5 * \text{B2}).$$

Copy down to $x = 1$.

(b) **Euler approximation.** Iterating gives $y(1) \approx 0.96334$ (ten steps). (Exact solution with $y(0) = 1$ is $y(x) = \frac{2}{5} \sin x - \frac{4}{5} \cos x + \frac{9}{5}e^{-x/2}$, so $y(1) \approx 0.99610$.)

Solution to Q338. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

IVP: $y' = x - y$, $y(0) = 1$, $h = 0.5$.

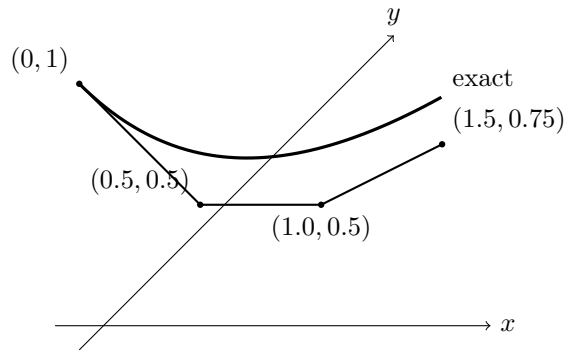
(a) Euler steps:

n	x_n	y_n	$f(x_n, y_n) = x_n - y_n$
0	0.0	1.00	-1.00
1	0.5	0.50	0.00
2	1.0	0.50	0.50
3	1.5	0.75	—

So $y(1.5) \approx 0.75$.

(b) Exact $y(x) = x - 1 + 2e^{-x}$ gives $y(1.5) \approx 0.94626$, percentage error $\approx \frac{|0.94626 - 0.75|}{0.94626} \times 100\% \approx 20.7\%$.

(c) **Euler polygon vs exact.**



Solution to Q339. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

IVP: $y' = y \cos x$, $y(0) = 1$; target $x = \pi/2$. Euler update:

$$y_{n+1} = y_n(1 + h \cos x_n), \quad x_{n+1} = x_n + h.$$

(a) $h = \frac{\pi}{8}$ (4 steps):

$$y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \approx \boxed{2.78970}.$$

(b) $h = \frac{\pi}{16}$ (8 steps):

$$y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \approx \boxed{2.76641}.$$

(c) Richardson refinement ($O(h)$ global error):

$$y^* \approx y_{h/2} + (y_{h/2} - y_h) = 2.76641 + (2.76641 - 2.78970) \approx \boxed{2.74313}.$$

(Exact solution: $y = e^{\sin x}$, so $y(\frac{\pi}{2}) = e \approx 2.71828$; the refined value reduces the error.)

Solution to Q340. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

For $y' = \lambda y$ ($\lambda = -5$), Euler gives $y_{n+1} = (1 + h\lambda)y_n$.

h	$1 + h\lambda$
0.05	0.75 (monotone decay)
0.20	0 (one step to 0)
0.50	-1.5 (unstable, alternating growth)

Stability requires $|1 + h\lambda| < 1$ (here $h < 0.4$). Large h can flip signs or magnify errors, giving qualitatively wrong behaviour for stiff decay.

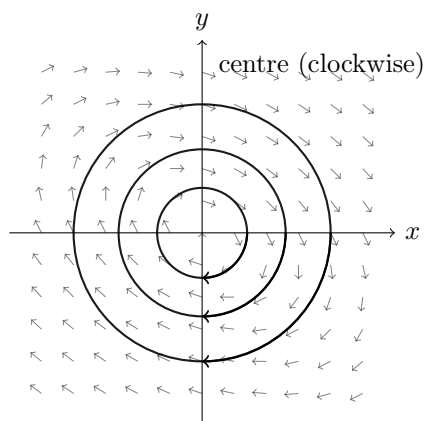
AHL 5.17- Phase portraits

Solution to Q341. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Centre (purely imaginary).

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \operatorname{tr} A = 0, \quad \det A = 1 \cdot (-1) - 3 \cdot (-2) = 5.$$

$\Delta = (\operatorname{tr} A)^2 - 4 \det A = -20 < 0$ with $\det A > 0 \Rightarrow$ **centre**. At $(1, 0)$: $(x', y') = (1, -2)$ points downwards, so motion is **clockwise**.

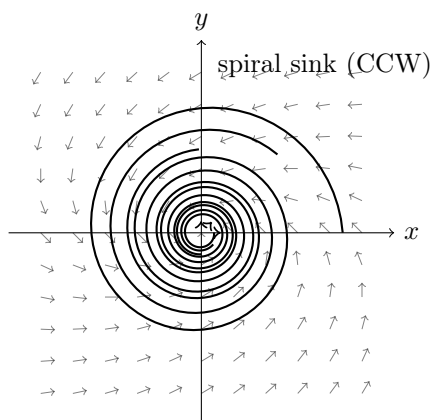


Solution to Q342. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Spiral sink.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -5 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \operatorname{tr} A = -5, \quad \det A = 16 > 0, \quad \Delta = \operatorname{tr}^2 - 4 \det = -39 < 0.$$

Hence **stable spiral (sink)**. At $(1, 0)$: $(x', y') = (-2, 2)$ gives **counterclockwise** rotation.

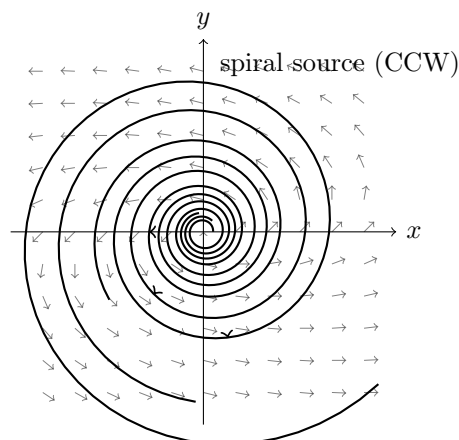


Solution to Q343. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Spiral source.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{tr } A = 2, \quad \det A = 5 > 0, \quad \Delta = 4 - 20 = -16 < 0.$$

Hence **unstable spiral (source)**. At $(1, 0)$: $(x', y') = (1, 1) \Rightarrow$ **counterclockwise** rotation.

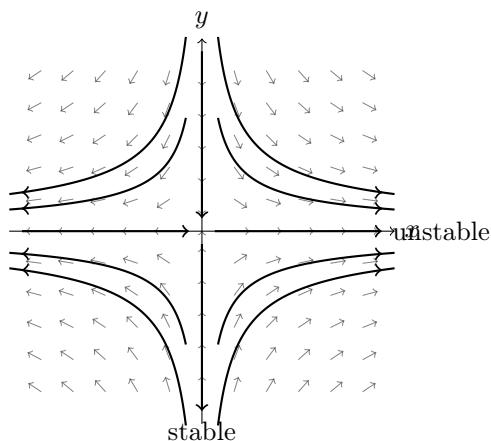


Solution to Q344. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Saddle; eigenlines and sketch.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 3, \quad v_1 = (1, 0); \quad \lambda_2 = -2, \quad v_2 = (0, 1).$$

Unstable eigenline: x -axis; stable eigenline: y -axis.

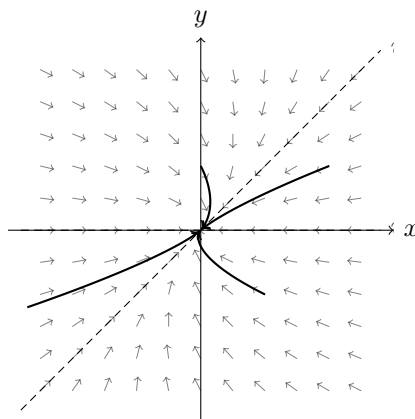


Solution to Q345. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Stable node.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{eigenvalues } -3, -2 \text{ (distinct, both } < 0).$$

For $\lambda = -3$: $v_1 = (1, 0)$. For $\lambda = -2$: $(A + 2I)v = 0 \Rightarrow v_2 = (1, 1)$. Thus **stable node**. As $t \rightarrow \infty$, trajectories align with the slower direction $v_2 = (1, 1)$.



Solution to Q346. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Exact solution (real, distinct).

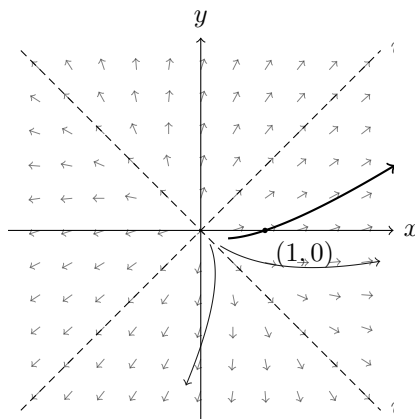
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Eigenpairs: $\lambda_1 = 4$, $v_1 = (1, 1)$; $\lambda_2 = 2$, $v_2 = (1, -1)$. Decompose $(1, 0) = \frac{1}{2}v_1 + \frac{1}{2}v_2$. Hence

$$\begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}e^{4t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2}e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{4t} + e^{2t}), \quad y(t) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{4t} - e^{2t}).$$

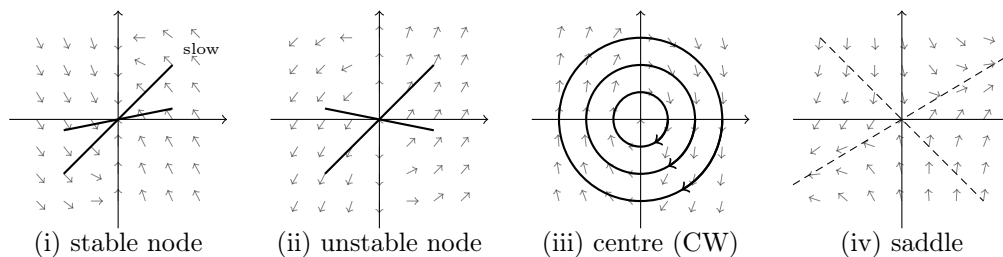
Both eigenvalues $> 0 \Rightarrow$ **unstable node (source)**.



Solution to Q347. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Trace–determinant classification (sketches).

- (i) $\text{tr} = -3$, $\det = 2 > 0$, $\Delta = 1 > 0 \Rightarrow$ **stable node**; (ii) $\text{tr} = 3$, $\det = 2 > 0$, $\Delta = 1 > 0 \Rightarrow$ **unstable node**;
 (iii) $\text{tr} = 0$, $\det = 4 > 0$, $\Delta = -16 < 0 \Rightarrow$ **centre (clockwise)**; (iv) $\text{tr} = -2$, $\det = -11 < 0 \Rightarrow$ **saddle**.

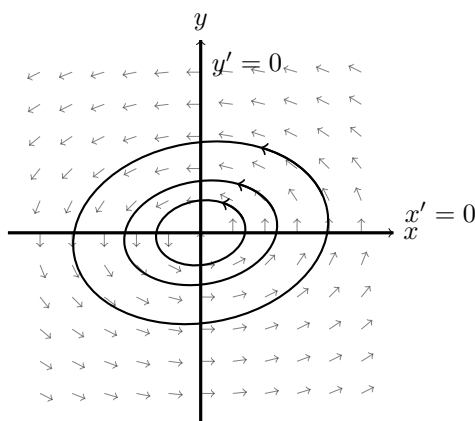


Solution to Q348. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Nullclines and rotation.

$$x' = -2y, \quad y' = x.$$

Nullclines: $x' = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$ (the x -axis), $y' = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$ (the y -axis). At $(1,0)$: $(x', y') = (0, 1)$ points upward \Rightarrow **counterclockwise** rotation. Closed orbits (centre).



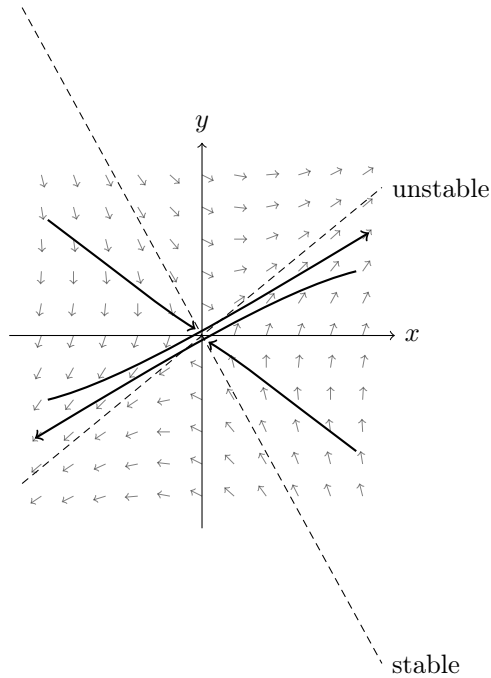
Solution to Q349. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Saddle; eigenvectors and long-time behaviour.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{tr } A = 0, \quad \det A = 1 \cdot (-1) - 2 \cdot 3 = -7 < 0.$$

$\det < 0 \Rightarrow$ **saddle**. Eigenvalues solve $\lambda^2 - 7 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{\pm} = \pm\sqrt{7}$. For $\lambda = \sqrt{7}$: $(1 - \sqrt{7})x + 2y = 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{\sqrt{7}-1}{2}x$ (unstable line). For $\lambda = -\sqrt{7}$: $(1 + \sqrt{7})x + 2y = 0 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1+\sqrt{7}}{2}x$ (stable line).

As $t \rightarrow \infty$: points on the stable line approach the origin; off that line they move away, becoming tangent to the unstable line.



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Exact solution and interpretation.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Eigenpairs: $\lambda_1 = 1$, $v_1 = (1, 1)$ (unstable); $\lambda_2 = -3$, $v_2 = (1, -1)$ (stable). With $(x(0), y(0)) = (0, 1)$, write

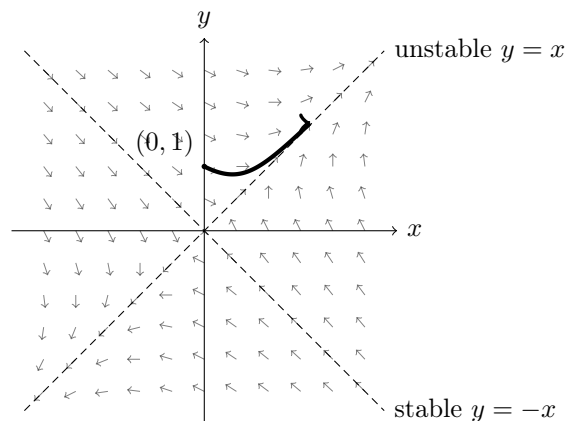
$$(0, 1)^\top = \frac{1}{2}(1, 1)^\top - \frac{1}{2}(1, -1)^\top.$$

Hence

$$\begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}e^t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-3t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2}(e^t - e^{-3t}), \quad y(t) = \frac{1}{2}(e^t + e^{-3t}).$$

As $t \rightarrow \infty$, e^t dominates \Rightarrow trajectory moves **away** from the origin, asymptotic to the unstable direction $y = x$.



AHL 5.18- Second order differential equations

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Rewrite as a first-order system.

1. Set $y = \frac{dx}{dt}$. Then the equivalent system is

$$\boxed{x' = y, \quad y' = f(x, y, t)}, \quad (x(0), y(0)) = (x_0, v_0).$$

2. For $f(x, \dot{x}, t) = -\sin x - 0.3\dot{x} + 2\cos t$,

$$\boxed{x' = y, \quad y' = -\sin x - 0.3y + 2\cos t}.$$

3. Phase-plane axes: horizontal x , vertical $y = \dot{x}$. An equilibrium in the (x, y) -plane requires $y = 0$ and $f(x, 0, t) = 0$ for all t (otherwise the point is time-dependent and not an equilibrium). For the example in (b) there is *no* equilibrium because of the forcing $2\cos t \not\equiv 0$.

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Euler scheme for second-order ODEs. With $x' = y$, $y' = f(x, y, t)$ and $t_{n+1} = t_n + h$, forward Euler gives

$$\boxed{x_{n+1} = x_n + h y_n, \quad y_{n+1} = y_n + h f(x_n, y_n, t_n)}.$$

The *local* truncation error is $O(h^2)$; hence the global error after $O(1/h)$ steps is $O(h)$.

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Euler steps on a nonlinear oscillator.

$$x'' = -\sin x - 0.2x', \quad x(0) = 1.0, \quad x'(0) = 0.$$

- (a) $x' = y$, $y' = -\sin x - 0.2y$.

- (b) With $h = 0.1$ and $(x_0, y_0) = (1, 0)$:

$$f_0 = -\sin(1) - 0.2(0) = -0.8414709848 \approx -0.841471.$$

$$x_1 = x_0 + h y_0 = 1, \quad y_1 = y_0 + h f_0 \approx 0 - 0.0841471 = -0.0841471.$$

Next

$$f_1 = -\sin(x_1) - 0.2y_1 = -\sin(1) + 0.0168294 \approx -0.824642,$$

$$x_2 = x_1 + h y_1 \approx 1 - 0.00841471 = 0.99158529, \quad y_2 = y_1 + h f_1 \approx -0.0841471 - 0.0824642 = -0.166611.$$

So $\boxed{(x_1, y_1) \approx (1.000000, -0.084147)}$, $\boxed{(x_2, y_2) \approx (0.991585, -0.166611)}$.

- (c) Plot these points in the (x, y) -plane and join with arrows from $(x_0, y_0) \rightarrow (x_1, y_1) \rightarrow (x_2, y_2)$.

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Linear constant-coefficients (real distinct).

$$x'' - 5x' + 6x = 0, \quad x(0) = 1, \quad x'(0) = 0.$$

(a) $x' = y$, $y' = 5y - 6x$, so $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -6 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$.

(b) $\det(A - \lambda I) = \lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 3)$. Hence $\lambda_1 = 2$ with $v_1 = (1, 2)$, and $\lambda_2 = 3$ with $v_2 = (1, 3)$.

(c) The general solution is

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = c_1 e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 e^{3t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

From $x(0) = 1$, $y(0) = 0$:

$$c_1 + c_2 = 1, \quad 2c_1 + 3c_2 = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = 3, \quad c_2 = -2.$$

Thus

$$\boxed{x(t) = 3e^{2t} - 2e^{3t}}, \quad \boxed{y(t) = 6e^{2t} - 6e^{3t}}.$$

(d) Since both eigenvalues are > 0 , the origin is an **unstable node (source)**; trajectories emerge and become tangent to the faster direction $v_2 = (1, 3)$ backward in time and align with the slower $v_1 = (1, 2)$ forward in time.

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Critically damped case (sketch).

$$x'' + 4x' + 4x = 0.$$

(a) $x' = y$, $y' = -4y - 4x$, so $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -4 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$.

(b) $\text{tr } A = -4$, $\det A = 4$, discriminant $\Delta = \text{tr}^2 - 4\det = 16 - 16 = 0$. Hence a **stable (critically damped) node** with repeated eigenvalue $\lambda = -2$ and a single eigenvector $v = (1, -2)$.

(c) Sketch trajectories approaching the origin and tangent to the line $y = -2x$ (the slow/eigendirection). No oscillations.

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Underdamped oscillator (portrait).

$$x'' + 2x' + 5x = 0 \Rightarrow x' = y, \quad y' = -5x - 2y, \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -5 & -2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$\text{tr } A = -2$, $\det A = 5$, $\Delta = \text{tr}^2 - 4\det = 4 - 20 = -16 < 0 \Rightarrow$ **spiral sink**. At $(1, 0)$: $(x', y') = (0, -5)$ points downward, giving **clockwise** rotation. Sketch a clockwise spiral into the origin.

Solution to Q357. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Driven system; one Euler step.

$$x'' = -x - 0.4x' + 3 \cos t, \quad (x_0, y_0) = (0, 1), \quad h = 0.1.$$

Coupled system: $x' = y$, $y' = -x - 0.4y + 3 \cos t$. At $t_0 = 0$, $\cos t_0 = 1$:

$$f_0 = y'_0 = -0 - 0.4(1) + 3 = 2.6.$$

Euler step:

$$x_1 = x_0 + hy_0 = 0.1, \quad y_1 = y_0 + hf_0 = 1 + 0.26 = 1.26.$$

(c) Euler is first order and introduces numerical *damping/dispersion*; for oscillatory forcing it can mis-estimate both amplitude and phase unless h is very small (global error $O(h)$).

Solution to Q358. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Mass–spring–damper.

$$mx'' + cx' + kx = 0, \quad m, k > 0, \quad c \geq 0.$$

(a) Divide by m : $x'' + \frac{c}{m}x' + \frac{k}{m}x = 0$. Define $\omega_n = \sqrt{k/m}$ and $\zeta = \frac{c}{2m\omega_n}$. Then

$$x'' + 2\zeta\omega_n x' + \omega_n^2 x = 0.$$

(b) System and matrix:

$$x' = y, \quad y' = -\omega_n^2 x - 2\zeta\omega_n y, \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\omega_n^2 & -2\zeta\omega_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

Hence $\text{tr } A = -2\zeta\omega_n$ and $\det A = \omega_n^2$.

(c) $\zeta < 1$: **underdamped spiral sink** (decays with oscillation). $\zeta = 1$: **critically damped** stable node (fastest non-oscillatory decay). $\zeta > 1$: **overdamped** stable node (monotone decay). All cases with $c > 0$ decay to 0.

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Conservative oscillator.

$$x'' + \omega^2 x = 0, \quad y = \dot{x}.$$

(a) Let $E = \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{1}{2}\omega^2 x^2$. Then

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = y y' + \omega^2 x x' = y(-\omega^2 x) + \omega^2 x y = 0,$$

so E is constant along trajectories.

(b) Level sets $E = \text{const}$ give $y^2 + \omega^2 x^2 = C$: **ellipses** centred at the origin. Direction: since $x' = y$ and $y' = -\omega^2 x$, at $(1, 0)$ the vector points downward, hence motion is **clockwise**. Sketch three nested ellipses with arrows.

(c) The period $T = 2\pi/\omega$ is independent of amplitude because the linear system has constant angular speed ω on all energy levels (all ellipses correspond to the same frequency).

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Compare Euler with exact.

$$x'' - x = 0 \iff x'' = x, \quad (x_0, y_0) = (1, 0).$$

(a) $x' = y$, $y' = x$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. Eigenvalues $\lambda = \pm 1$ with eigenvectors $(1, 1)$, $(1, -1)$.

(b) Exact: $x(t) = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{-t}$. From $x(0) = 1$, $y(0) = x'(0) = c_1 - c_2 = 0$ we get $c_1 = c_2 = \frac{1}{2}$, hence

$$\boxed{x(t) = \cosh t}, \quad y(t) = \sinh t.$$

(c) Euler with $h = 0.1$:

$$\begin{aligned} (x_1, y_1) &= (1 + 0.1 \cdot 0, 0 + 0.1 \cdot 1) = (1.000, 0.100), \\ (x_2, y_2) &= (1.000 + 0.1 \cdot 0.100, 0.100 + 0.1 \cdot 1.000) = (1.010, 0.200), \\ (x_3, y_3) &= (1.010 + 0.1 \cdot 0.200, 0.200 + 0.1 \cdot 1.010) = (1.030, 0.301). \end{aligned}$$

(d) Exact $x(0.3) = \cosh(0.3) = \frac{e^{0.3} + e^{-0.3}}{2} \approx \mathbf{1.0453385}$. Euler gives $x_3 = 1.030$. The error is $x_3 - x(0.3) \approx -0.01534 < 0$: here Euler **underestimates** the true value (global $O(h)$ error).

Solution to Q361. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Pendulum with damping; two Euler steps.

$$x'' + 0.1x' + \sin x = 0, \quad x(0) = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad y(0) = 0.$$

(a) $x' = y$, $y' = -0.1y - \sin x$.

(b) With $h = 0.05$:

$$f_0 = -0.1(0) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -1, \quad x_1 = x_0 + hy_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad y_1 = y_0 + hf_0 = -0.05.$$

$$f_1 = -0.1(-0.05) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0.005 - 1 = -0.995,$$

$$\boxed{x_2 = x_1 + hy_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} - 0.0025 \approx 1.56830}, \quad \boxed{y_2 = y_1 + hf_1 = -0.05 - 0.04975 = -0.09975}.$$

(c) Near the origin the linearization $x'' + 0.1x' + x \approx 0$ yields a spiral sink; solutions decay to $(0, 0)$ (pendulum comes to rest).

Solution to Q362. [\[Back to Question\]](#) [\[Back to TOC\]](#)

Matrix-to-second-order translation.

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}' = \begin{pmatrix} -a & -b \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}, \quad a, b > 0.$$

(a) From $x' = -ax - by$ and $y' = x$,

$$x'' = -ax' - by' = -ax' - bx \implies \boxed{x'' + ax' + bx = 0}.$$

(b) For $A = \begin{pmatrix} -a & -b \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$\operatorname{tr} A = -a, \quad \det A = b, \quad \Delta = \operatorname{tr}^2 - 4 \det = a^2 - 4b.$$

With $a > 0$, $b > 0$:

- Overdamped node: $\Delta > 0 \Leftrightarrow b < \frac{a^2}{4}$ (two distinct negative real eigenvalues).

- Critical damping: $\Delta = 0 \Leftrightarrow b = \frac{a^2}{4}$ (repeated negative eigenvalue).
- Underdamped spiral: $\Delta < 0 \Leftrightarrow b > \frac{a^2}{4}$ (complex pair with negative real part).

(c) Overdamped case ($b < \frac{a^2}{4}$). Let $r_{1,2} = \frac{-a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 4b}}{2}$ (both < 0). With $x(0) = x_0$, $\dot{x}(0) = v_0$,

$$x(t) = C_1 e^{r_1 t} + C_2 e^{r_2 t}, \quad C_1 = \frac{v_0 - r_2 x_0}{r_1 - r_2}, \quad C_2 = \frac{r_1 x_0 - v_0}{r_1 - r_2}.$$